THE

# North-China Herald.

## AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 53. SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. RICHARD LINDAU has been this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

ALT and Co.

10ju 2415 Nagasaki, April 1st, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE TYSON in our firm ceased on the thirty-first of December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

29my 2041 Shanghai, 29th Feb., 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. W. BROADBENT in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. ELLIS ELIAS is authorised to sign the name of our Firm in China and Japan.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

30ap 2313 Shanghai, 1st April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.

30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

## INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co:

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

**50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,**

*LONDON.*

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc. etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

**Agency Department.**

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc, etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,**

*50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard.*

LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co.,
68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

### FRAUD.

*No. 2.*

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

**LABELS**

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

**Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;**

And on the 30th of the same month, for

**Selling Spurious Articles**

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishments and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

**Every respectable Dealer in China.**

17my 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

**PARIS.**

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

**DOCTOR LERAS'**

*(Doctor of Medicine)*

**Liquid Phosphate of Iron.**

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

*No more Cod Liver Oil.*

**Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.**

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

*Consumption Cured!*

**Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.**

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

*No more difficult or painful digestion.*

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

**Digestive Lozenges.**

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Nervous Head-Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,**

*Instantaneously cured by*

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

*No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness*

**Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.**

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

**Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.**

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

**GENERAL DEPOT:**

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

### HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

### MARRIAGES.

At Trinity Church, Shanghai, on the 15th instant, by Rev. C. H. Butcher, M.A., Captain John Brodhurst, Harbor Master's Department, to Martha Marian, eldest daughter of the late C. B. Trader, Esq., of Woolharra, Sydney. N.S.W.

At Trinity Church, Shanghai, on the 17th instant, by the Revd. C. H. Butcher, M.A., John Snowden, youngest son of Walter Robert Snowden, of Bowness, Lindithgow, Scotland, to Cecilia, 2nd daughter of H. Younghusband, Esq., late of Grovesnor Street, London.

### DEATHS.

At Nagasaki, Mr. Ferdinand Bastian, of Bremen, aged 21 years.

At Nagasaki, at noon on Sunday the 19th instant, E. W. Lovell, Esq., late of Kiukiang.

LATEST DATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hogland..(tel.).. | Mar. 24 | Hankow,..... | April 19 |
| Hongkong,..... | Apr. 18 | Nagasaki,..... | „ 15 |
| Foochow,..... | „ 6 | Yokohama,..... | „ 18 |
| Tientsin,..... | „ 14 | Osaka ..... | „ 12 |

Latest dates in England, from China,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong,.....Jan. 15 | Received via Marseilles | |
| Shanghai,..... „ 8 | Feb. 27th. | |

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

| Date. | 1868. Night. Min. | 1868. Day. Max. | 1867. Night. Min. | 1867. Day. Max. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 15 ..... | 51 | 69 | 66 | 76 |
| „ 16 ..... | 44 | 75 | 50 | 68 |
| „ 17 ..... | 59 | 78 | 58 | 74 |
| „ 18 ..... | 49 | 81 | ... | ... |
| „ 19 ..... | 65 | 76 | 55 | 68 |
| „ 20 ..... | 60 | 73 | 53 | 60 |
| „ 21 ..... | 60 | 70 | 50 | 65 |
| „ 22 ..... | 63 | 78 | 53 | 66 |
| „ 23 ..... | 65 | 79 | 52 | 63 |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| Date. | Time of High or Low Water. | Rise or Fall. | Wind. | Force. | I. | Bar. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. in. | | | | ° ′ | |
| Apr. 11 L.W. | 11.26 | 12.00 | W. by N. | 2 | c | 29.98 | 59 |
| „ 11 H.W. | 5.07 | 12.06 | N. N. E. | 7 | r | 29.99 | 56 |
| „ 12 L.W. | 11.50 | 12.08 | N. N. W. | 4 | c | 30.30 | 56 |
| „ 12 H.W. | 5.57 | 10.10 | N. by W. | 3 | b | 30.26 | 55 |
| „ 13 L.W. | 0.16 | 12.00 | S.E.byS. | 3 | r | 30.12 | 53 |
| „ 13 H.W. | 4.35 | 18.03 | „ | 3 | r | 30.06 | 55 |
| „ 14 L.W. | 0.34 | 12.02 | NWbyW | 2 | c | 30.10 | 60 |
| „ 14 H.W. | 4.52 | 18.00 | Z | 0 | o | 30.07 | 58 |
| „ 15 H.W. | 5.56 | 18.10 | „ | 0 | m | 30.11 | 62 |
| „ 16 L.W. | 1.20 | 13.06 | E. by S. | 2 | b | 30.12 | 68 |
| „ 16 H.W. | 6.07 | 16.08 | S. S. E. | 3 | m | 30.08 | 62 |
| „ 16 H.W. | 6.36 | 17.11 | „ | 4 | c | 29.99 | 58 |
| „ 16 L.W. | 2.53 | 13.02 | S. W. | 1 | m | 29.96 | 76 |
| „ 17 H.W. | 8.16 | 18.02 | E. by S. | 1 | m | 30.07 | 71 |
| „ 17 L.W. | 4.20 | 13.05 | Eest | 3 | c | 30.03 | 62 |

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Agamemnon" from Hongkong — Mdlles. EllaZoyara. Adele, Emma, Rosina, Gemma and Eliouse; Mr. Hubert Meers, and 19 other members of the Great World Circus. Per Str. "Suwo-Nada" from Hongkong—Messrs. Broom, Petitjean, Landrich, and Wilson. Per str. "Hirado," from Hankow,—Mons. and Madame d'Aubry, and Drs. Falconer and Auzou. Per "Douglas" for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Helbling, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Messrs. Bronsted, A. Westall, Hallam, Walkinshaw, Gray, W. H. Walker, Hague, D. Mackenzie, Groom, Joseph, Crawford, Hudson, Dr. Buskell, and 26 Chinese; for Nagasaki: Mrs. Lyon; for Yokohama: Messrs. D. Jones, F. Sandri, Leggat, and D. A. C. G. Smith. Per "Aden" from Yokohama — Messrs. Spencer, Chapman, J. Paluer, Huttlestom, 2 Chinese for Hongkong 3 Europeans and 1 Chinese for Shanghai.

Departed.—Per "Cadiz" for Hongkong—Messrs. W. H. Gracie, R. Dyer, C. Dyer, P. Munchorjee, Baunback, Deuckman, and J. Pitman and Earle on deck; for Marseilles—Messrs. Forster and E. Maintz. Per "Nanzing" for Tientsin—Mr. Hawes. Per str. "Costa Rica," for Nagasaki, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Mangum, Mrs. Johnson, Miss J. Doble, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Major Crossman, Messrs. Eduljee, O. Bullock, J. F. Seaman jr., Williams, Robt. W. Little Edw. Byrne, J. R. Poulterer, A. W. Soutar, H. C. Huttlestone, Dineas, H. Twombley, M. Higginbotham, J. Doyle, G. A. Hollister, Neill, S. Goldman, four members Wilson's Circus, and three Chinese. Per "Dupleix." for Hongkong, Europe, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Brenier, infant and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Dabry, Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Ortmans and two infants, Mr. Sinibaldo de Mas and servants (Sp. Minister), Messrs. Hulse, Gultzow, F. Mays, Querie, Forestier, S. Traj, H. S. Traj, Manussi, Leroy, Caillol, Luson and Dr. Falconer. Per "Yuen-tze-fei" for Tientsin—Messrs. Bell and Robinson. Per "Filipino" for Hiogo—Messrs. Albinson and Winch.

To Leave.—Per "Douglas" for Hongkong—Mr. John Stilchiffe, and Japanese 3 first class, 5 second do. Messrs. Crawford, Heinemann, P. C. Hart.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—Five Copies, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. *Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

# The North-China Herald.

*IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.*

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1868.

The Nanzing Dues have passed into a by-word in China. Seven years ago, foreigners bringing down silk under the protection of transit passes were mulcted in Tls. 5, and Tls. 10 per bale, under the name of "war-tax;" and for seven years they been ineffectually struggling to recover the sums thus illegally exacted. Successive Ministers and Consuls have been urged to take up the question with vigour, and each in turn has made a spasmodic effort to solve it. But each has fallen back discomfited by the *vis inertiæ* of the Chinese officials. Naturally, the claims have become more difficult to substantiate by mere lapse of time; vouchers have disappeared, and the Chinese of course reject unsupported claims. A recent visit by H. B. M. acting vice-Consul to the Futai of Chekeang has been the last phase in the negociations. And a recognition extorted from that official, of the validity of a large portion of the claims, was fondly hoped to portend an early settlement. Joy reigned in the Consulate, tempered only by wonder at the ease with which the difficulty had been overcome. Since "war dancing" proved so efficacious, why had it not been resorted to earlier? The Consular joy, however, at having got rid of a standing worry, was as premature as the hope aroused in the breast of claimants, that their patience was likely to be at last rewarded. Bongaultier has immortalised the disappointment of Slingsby when, when after having killed the Snapping Turtle, he is paid the stipulated reward "in Pensylvania bonds." The hopes conceived in regard to payment of the Nanzing Dues were doomed to a very similar disappointment. In due time, the mountain conceived; and patient claimants received the equivalent of about half their claims, in Ningpo export drawbacks—which the Commissioner of Customs at that port has no instructions to honour.

If it were less annoying, the anti-climax would be amusing. It is bad enough, after waiting seven years, to receive only half the money unjustly extorted; it is worse to receive it in the shape of drawbacks instead of the specie originally paid away; but to receive it Ningpo drawbacks is worst of all. We presume patience and perseverance will entitle the unhappy claimants to eventual payment; but it is really not very clear how they are to obtain it. We cannot say that Ningpo has no export trade, as we see that goods to the value of six millions and a half of taels passed through its Custom House last year; but this is nearly all in the hands of Chinese. In order to realise their drawback certificates, accordingly, claimants will have to enter into financial negociations with intending exporters,—assuming always that instructions will be given to the Commissioner of Customs, sooner or later, to recognise the interesting documents. The whole affair gains in eccentricity from the fact that one of the claimants was told, years ago, by a Consular Officer, that his claim could be settled at that time in Ningpo drawbacks, but that a stand was being made for specie. Yet, after waiting an indefinite period, drawbacks are accepted at last. The foreign merchant who lost Tls. 1,000 seven years ago, has lost also interest on it during that period, and eventually gets back the assumed equivalent of only half the amount, in the shape an impracticable document. The Chinese, after having unjustly exacted Tls. 1,000 to begin with, and retained it unjustly during this long period, eventually restore only half, declining to refund even that half in the specie form in which they took it. No further comment is needed, on the respective merits of Foreign and Chinese diplomacy—save to add that the Nanzing Dues case is a type of many others, great and small. The satisfaction obtained, if any, is invariably incomplete; so the iniquity perpetrated is a certain gain to the Chinese. It is this weak policy which keeps alive feelings of irritation and dislike. Foreigners naturally chafe under the annoyances and injuries inflicted on them, and feel angry with the Chinese who injure, and their own authorities who fail to protect, them, alike. An energetic Minister in so clear a case would have simply insisted on immediate repayment of money unjustly exacted. Actually, the affair has been allowed to dribble on for seven years, and we have been content to accept promissory notes in lieu of money, after all.

## Summary of News.

The English Mail of March 6th arrived on the 21st instant with telegrams to 14th ulto. Telegrams to the 24th, had been previously received via Kiachta. The *Douglas* leaves to-morrow with the outgoing mail. The *Forward Ho* from Liverpool and the *Dilkoosh* from London are the only arrivals. The *Tavistock* has sailed for New York, and the *Phœnix* for Puget Sound.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the first volume of the Returns of Trade at the treaty ports, during 1867. The total values of exports we find compare as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1864..... | 54,006,509 |
| 1865..... | 60,054,634 |
| 1866..... | 56,161,807 |
| 1867..... | 57,895,713 |

And the total values of imports:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1864..... | 41,203,578 |
| 1865..... | 61,844,158 |
| 1866..... | 74,563,674 |
| 1867..... | 69,329,741 |

The total value of foreign imports into Shanghai has been Tls. 44,331,073 against Tls. 44,768,000 last year, and of exports to foreign countries, Tls. 29,228,074 against Tls. 25,324,670. Of piece goods, 2,400,000 pieces were imported into Shanghai in 1867, aaainst 2,370,000 during 1866; 30,100 peculs of raw silk were exported, against 21,900 in 1866; and 524,000 peculs of Tea against 499,000. The present volume does not contain Reports by the different Commissioners, which are looked for with interest. The form and arrangement of the Tables is again much changed.

A portion of the Nanzing dues has been paid in Ningpo "drawbacks"—and *export* drawbacks to boot. Seeing that the export trade from Ningpo is not flourishing at present, the claimants will not easily recover their money from a port in which they are little interested. But this is not all. The Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo ignores even this arrangement. He has received no instructions on the subject. So, after waiting seven years, the "Nanzing" claimants get about half their money in unrealisable documents.

We give, elsewhere, Sir Edmund Hornby's judgment in C. T. Jones' bankruptcy. The bankrupt, it will be seen, is granted his discharge, subject to the following conditions—one third of his future earnings or income, and the whole of any after-acquired property, to be set aside for the discharge of his debts.

The Land Renters' annual meeting has been fixed till the 4th May.

We hear that Dr. Macgowan's services have been engaged by the Chinese Government, to prepare a work on mining and metallurgy. It is satisfactory to find these subjects are attracting their attention.

At a recent Sale of Land on the Wangpoo the lot, which adjoins Dent's Wharf, was withdrawn—Tls. 15 per *mow* being the highest offer. People present did not seem to know what value attached to a Riding Course Share, consequently no offers were made.

Now that the new Mixed Court is opened, the building in the Consular compound is useless. We hear that the Taotai intends to pull it down and re-erect it in the city—there to be used as a hall for ancestral tablets or some such purpose. The long awaited Magistrate under the new Mixed Court regime is said to have been at length appointed, in the person of a Peking official named Tang, who is unknown to foreign fame.

The steamers *Fe-loong* and *Osaka* will in future run to Nagasaki, Hiogo and back to Shanghai, stopping two or three days at each place.

The Athletic Sports have been held very successfully. A full report will be found elsewhere.

A Chefoo correspondent writes.—We have actually found copper, at last, within the coveted two miles—in small quantities so far, but of admirable quality.

At Peking the Emperor had fixed the 13th as the day for the mandarins to put on their summer hats and dresses. The weather was rather too cold to render the change pleasant.

Our Tientsin correspondent, writing on the 13th April, says.—All accounts state the rebels as having gone to Honan province. The route to Shanse is still, however, not practicable for the Shanse traders owing to the Imperialists being on it, and I suppose as usual very much addicted to marauding. We did not hear that the rebels were destroyed, so I presume that they had always the roads open to Honan. We shall no doubt see them back in this region some day, and probably in much greater force than on this occasion. The wheat crops are looking well, and the peasants are very busy preparing the other ground for millet. We have every reason to think we shall see good harvests gathered this season. Rice is now very cheap and grain generally. The racing people are engaged every morning early training their ponies for the meeting on the first Thursday, Friday and Saturday of May. We hear great deeds of the Peking ponies, and entertain very little hope of the Tientsin stables doing any good this meeting. I suspect the Challenge Cup will take a trip to Peking after this meeting, greatly to the disgust our turfites.

We have to acknowledge a new paper just started at Nagasaki. It is priced $2 a month—and fills one side of a sheet about the size of a page of the *N. C. Herald.* It contains three advertisements and a list of shipping.

From Japan, we learn that a delegate from the Mikado has arrived to take charge of Yeddo, with a large force. His instructions are said to be to raze the capital of the Tycoons to the ground, and destroy its fortifications; but so strong remonstrances have been addressed to him that he has consented to refer the matter again to Kioto. In the meantime, the southern troops hold the Tokaido, and occupy a part of Yeddo. The Prince of Sendai who, it will be remembered, was ordered to take possession of the territories of Aidzu, has not yet moved. It is reported that he will soon receive the stimulus of a visit from Imperial troops; and herein lies a possible element of disturbance. Otherwise all is at present quiet. H. M. 9th Regt. left on the 14th in the *Tamar* for England. It has been relieved by the 10th.

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## Editorial Selections.

### THE REBELS.

AFTER throwing Tientsin into a fever of excitement, inspiring some apprehension in the capital, and disturbing the equanimity of the Emperor himself, the rebels seem to have retired whence they came. No details have yet reached us of their later proceedings; but this very fact suggests the inference that they have withdrawn of their own accord. The Imperialists are not wont to hide their glory under a bushel. If they had expelled their opponents from Chih-li by force of arms, we should not have lacked a glowing account of the myriads slain; whereas our Tientsin correspondent only hears that they have retired from the province. A keener sarcasm on Imperial prowess could hardly be offered. From North, South, East and West, Governors and Governors General were summoned to the scene of action. Prince Kung was named Generalissimo of all the armies in the field; Li-hung-chang was degraded from the active command, in favour of Tso-kung-pao, for his apathy; and all these changes have resulted—in nothing. A few indecisive engagements were reported on the first arrival of the Nienfei in the province; and the energy of the Imperialist commanders appears to have been afterwards concentrated on the favourite Chinese tactic, of a "surround." But they seem to have failed as signally in strategy as in attack. The rebels have escaped to their favourite haunts in Honan, from whence they will soon re-issue with recruited ranks, to repeat their raid. However, it seems they really have gone for the present; and the only obstacle to free communication between Tientsin and the interior is the presence of Imperial troops, who are feared for their marauding propensities nearly as much as the Nienfei. But they will of course be soon withdrawn, and we may hope that the trade with the interior which has been so long neglected, will be resumed. It remains only to learn whether Mahomedan rebels may have been plundering in Shanse, simultaneously with the occupation of Chih-li by their temporary allies. If so, a cause for diminished trade may continue to exist in the partial impoverishment of that province, whose traders are the great purchasers of piece goods in Tientsin market. Nothing, however, that has yet transpired tends to show that such is the case. Only half the scheme which was first attributed to the rebels seems to have been carried out. The Honan Nienfei have penetrated Chih-li; but Shanse seems to have escaped the threatened scourge. Further information on this head will be looked for with much interest.

In the meantime, the political importance of the raid and its termination is great. If any further proof were wanted of the utter inability of the existing dynasty to maintain order in the empire, this last outbreak furnishes it. The difficulty of detecting and controlling the misdeeds of provincial officers may be accounted a partial excuse, so far as the central Government is concerned—for distant outbreak. The difficulty of moving troops, in a country lacking means of rapid transit, may also partially account for the dilatory suppression of these outbreaks. But here we have a rebel army penetrating within a hundred miles of the capital, cutting off communication with the interior, holding its own in this position for weeks, and eventually retiring whence it came after draining the neighborhood of supplies. A Government which can be thus set at defiance, is simply no Government at all. The administrative machine may hang together by the force of habit; but if the word government imply control, it is evident no such power exists. And the Emperor seems as weak in regard to his own subordinates, as towards his enemies. Twice, now, has Li resisted his commands; and yet he retains his power and prominence. Once, when ordered to give up the seals of his Nanking viceroyalty, he declined and carried his point; and now, when ordered to march into Chih-li and surrender his command-in-chief of the army to Tso-kung-pao, he ignores both one command and the other. An Imperial decree had previously withdrawn his yellow jacket and two-eyed peacock's feather; and he probably sulked in consequence. But what power is there in a Government which can thus be set at naught by its satraps. Our last authentic information placed Li still in Shantung, whence he was declining, or rather pleading the unwillingness of his followers, to move. Probably, the dead-lock has been overcome ere this—either by the withdrawal of the Imperial censure, on his consenting to march, or by the acceptance of some plausible excuse for his inaction; but we doubt whether he will ultimately lose either his feather, his jacket, or his command.

### A LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

"A RESPONSIBLE Shareholder" has contributed to our columns some interesting reflections and calculations on the subject of the China Fire Insurance Company, and has charged us with having allowed the real cause for closing the business of the Company to escape our notice, and with having carelessly stated the probable result of the business contemplated in the prospectus lately issued. We cannot admit that there are just grounds for these accusations. All parties seem to be agreed that the present company should close its business at the end of this year, and the cause, as stated by our correspondent, is doubtless perfectly correct. But, while not disputing the soundness and advisability of winding up, we still think it was unwise, with a new company in view, to suspend business at all the ports but Shanghai, and thus to scatter a formed business which would have been an excellent basis for the new organization. To the charge of carelessly stating the probable business of the new company, we must offer a word of explanation. We said that only once in the four years had the net income of the present company reached Tls. 100,000; and merely by way of illustrating how the new Company would work, we assumed this sum as the average of yearly profit. Now the year in which the present Company's net income exceeded Tls. 100,000 was 1865, and the net profit was 120,878.95. But of this sum there was no less than Tls. 22,254.38 derived from interest on fixed deposits, and Tls. 11,250 from premia on 75 reserved shares; so that, apart from interest and an exceptional sum from the sale of the reserved shares, the net profit was only Tls. 87,374.57; and in 1864, the next largest, the net income without interest was about Tls. 65,000. In taking Tls. 100,000 therefore to show how the distribution would be effected, we meant to state the net income including interest. It must of course be evident to every one that the Tls. 100,000 is a mere arbitary sum, a probable sum certainly, but one according to the experience of the present Company sufficiently favourable. Our correspondent on the other hand takes a more hopeful view of what might be done, and bases his exemplification of distribution by the new Company on a net income from premia of Tls. 100,000 and Tls. 30,000 from interest. We are not prepared to say that, under the powerful Company contemplated in the Prospectus, the net income would not reach Tls. 130,000; but we think that, in having shown the present Company's business to have exceeded Tls. 100,000 of total net profit in only one single year, we have exonerated ourselves from the charge of treating the subject carelessly.

We shall now do our correspondent the friendly office of scrutinising his distribution. He supposes Tls. 100,000 net profit from premia, and Tls. 30,000 from interest. This amount of Tls. 130,000 we would distribute, according to the prospectus, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest to cash Shareholders.....Tls. | 50,000 |
| Return to Policy Holders..... | 10,000 |
| Dividend on cash and note shares 25 % of Tls. 70,000..... | 17,500 |
| Reserve Fund 75 % of do. ..... | 52,500 |
| Tls. | 130,000 |

Our correspondent is clearly in error in his relative distribution of the two last items; and the above is by no means unimpeachable, as it is not clear whether the return to Policy Holders is to be 10 per cent of the net premia as we have assumed above and think just, or 10 per cent of the Tls. 130,000. With this reservation, however, we think our distribution correct, and the result as our correspondent shows, would be extremely satisfactory. The whole question of the amount of paid up capital turns on the question of the probable amount of income, and this can only even approximately be estimated by competent authorities. It is clear that the Company foreshadowed in the prospectus is widely different from the present Company. Its whole organization is characterised by strength, permanency, and abundant security to the insured. In offering greater security and permanency to the public, the question is as to what amount of increased business it would be likely to do. If, as our correspondent thinks, Tls. 130,000 is a fair estimate of annual income to begin with, then the prospect to which such an income points would successfully float the ultimate paid up capital which the prospectus provides for. But in taking a more modest view of the probable income, we have already proposed that half the capital should be in bonds,—a very different proposition from the present arrangement of one tenth in cash and nine tenths in bonds. But, as we have already said, the real question of the business to be done is one to be judged and estimated by competent men, and if their opinion goes to support the idea that, with a powerful company and a thoroughly efficient management, there is room for considerable extension of the business done by the present company, then the redeeming of the note shares from the profits will be an easy and economical method of increasing the capital. At the same time, we must not altogether lose sight of the fact that, for the first year or two, the company would really be working on a cash capital of Tls. 500,000.

In the Prospectus there is one important consideration which lends remarkable power to the proposed organization, and in an increasing business would yield surprising results. It is the fact that the amount of money to be actually disbursed is comparatively stationary, while the Reserve Fund and the Note shares would receive rapid and enormous sums if the business went on increasing. So that we must strongly commend the means by which it is provided that, in the event of fair success, the company should be rapidly strengthened in its capital. The real question then seems to be, is there a likelihood of the proposed company being able to gather around it a business which will yield a net annual income of Tls. 100,000 from premia alone? If so, then the scheme is in the highest degree desirable, and it will pay an ample return on a cash capital of Tls. 1,000,000. It is perfectly evident that there is an opening now for a powerful and popular local Company; and the new scheme provides in its 10,000 shares for a thorough distribution of them over the whole community in the far East, and thus for an extremely wide diffusion of interest in the success of the undertaking.

### CHINESE PROGRESS.

THE rumour which has been some time in circulation to the effect that the Chinese Government propose at an early date to send a deputation to England, with a view to obtain reliable information as to the political details of various arts and manufactures,—is now, we think we may venture to say, corroborated. The experience of the past has at length so far taught the men in high places, that they are becoming convinced of certain important deficiencies in their own industrial departments. They are gradually, through the medium of translation, and though intercourse with foreigners, obtaining an insight into the various differences between the Eastern and the Western processes. These differences are, at first no doubt, regarded with suspicion, aversion and contempt; but when, as time goes on, the utility of the European deviations from the Mongolian plan is manifested in the triumphant superiority of the article manufactured, the Chinaman's attitude of mind suffers alteration. He observes, he reflects, he compares, and finally makes a few tentative enquiries. If the foreigner receive these with discourteous irony, or entertain the suggestions of the querist with a lofty affectation of superiority, the Oriental goes back into his shell, enfolds himself in the coat of apathetic self-sufficiency which is his usual garment, and conceives a yet more cordial dislike to the invention and the inventor than he had ever felt before. But, if the Foreigner is versed in the intricate labyrinths through which Chinese thought travels, he will meet the enquiring spirit with blended reserve and politeness. He will indicate that the Chinese practise has many excellences, but at the same time he will contrive, as if by accident, to show the superiority of the Foreign method. He will adopt the golden mean between eagerness of recommendation and extravagant self depreciation, and lead the Chinaman gradually to believe that he has embraced the new idea without acknowledging any inferiority. There can be no doubt that a policy like this has been the only one, by which the present promising results have been brought about. The natives would have been frightened by pressure, but the sight of their own deficiencies has been gradually presented to them, and they have at last been obliged to acknowledge them. We have never joined in the cry of those who have, from time to time, advocated violent measures, and who seemed to think that China could be civilized by shot and shell. The changes we have advocated are inevitable, and when this truth is once presented to the people and their Rulers, the steps taken to effect alteration in the best manner will be quicker than we suppose. "Time" it has been well remarked, "is no agent. When we speak of such and such changes being brought about by time, we mean in time—by the gradual and imperceptible operation of some gentle agency. We should observe, therefore, whether there is any such agency at work, and in what direction, whether to render a certain change more difficult or easier. If you are surrounded by the waters and want to escape, you should observe whether the tide is flowing or ebbing. In the one case you should at once attempt the ford, at all hazards; in the other you have to wait patiently. And if the water be still and neither raising nor falling, then you should consider that, though there is no danger of drowning you must remain insulated for ever, unless you cross the ford; and that if this is to be done at all, it may be as well done at once." Now we must regard China as surrounded by circumstances which render the last course of these three necessary. As far as she is concerned, the expansive waters of European civilization neither mount nor fall. It is not likely that any European Power will take possession of the Middle Kingdom, and rescue and reform her by main force. Self interest, distant occupation, mutual jealousy and a hundred causes will prevent France, Russia, England or America from laying a strong grasp on the ancient Empire. But for China herself, the great fear is that of insulation. She dare not continue to maintain her present atti-

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tude, therefore we prophesy that she must soon "cross the ford;" and we are grateful to be able to record indications of her desire to take any steps in that direction. There may be some delay before the embassy of industry is sent on its way, but no time is being lost in qualifying those who are to compose it; to make the best use of their opportunities.

### THE HONGKONG MINT.

After a brief and rather inglorious career, the Hongkong Mint seems tottering in the last stage of existence. Conceived under dazzling auspices and with a high-pressure power of imagination which has so often reigned supreme in China, it seemed to its originators an idea that only had to be introduced to the public to command universal assent. Hongkong was to be the Mint for China, and when people allowed a single dollar to each inhabitant of the Middle Kingdom, a modest calculation of about four hundred millions raised the prospects of Hongkong out of the range even of ordinary imagination, and placed them in the category of those ideas that belong to the realms of the infinite. The moment seemed to have come when such an undertaking would scatter benefits over an appreciative and grateful empire, and raise the proud Hongkong to be the Tyre, the Venice, the London of the East. The time was indeed auspicious, and the brilliant future waiting to be unfolded might well have excited the soberest minds. China seemed on the point of throwing open the gates of its secluded provinces to free and unimpeded intercourse, and this sudden contact of a handful of foreigners with a population of untold numbers might well appear an event unparalleled in the history of mankind. All these hopes have been often raised in China, but the originators of the Hongkong Mint, like the others who had aspired to share in the benefits to be derived from the opening up of China, were doomed to grievous disappointment;

Man never is, but always to be blest.

We are afraid that the situation of political and financial matters in the struggling colony under Victoria Peak is rather discouraging, and we do not envy the position of the Governor and his legislative coadjutors. It was only the other day, the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong passed a resolution condemnatory of the gambling house license; so that, the general feeling both at home and in the colony being adverse to this profitable source of income, it is highly probable the Hongkong Government will have to relinquish the golden eggs which the gambling goose lays so readily and so abundantly. And with the Mint, an unqualified failure which must be abandoned at once to save further loss, the prospects of Hongkong are not conspicuously brilliant. Yet we do not know that the Mint has failed so much from the fact that there is no field for such a project, as from miscalculation and mismanagement. Certain we are, that dollars and smaller coins from the Hongkong Mint have since the beginning been in demand here, and a few odd dollars which have reached Shanghai have been preserved as curios. We are not mistaken when we assert that many residents here have not even seen a Hongkong dollar, and it would seem as if an effort had been specially made to deprive Shanghai of the Hongkong coinage. So far from being thrust upon us, as we might have expected from a Mint struggling desperately, Hongkong coins have never been obtainable. Every one who knows any thing of Shanghai, is aware that the prevalence of a ten cent and five cent coinage would be particularly beneficial to the entire foreign community. Our present lowest coin may be said to be English shilling, worth twenty-five cents; so that although foreigners have often to pay ten cents for sampans, coolies, &c., they have no suitable coin, and are thus put to considerable inconvenience. The consequence is that twenty-five cents are often paid where ten would be sufficient, in order to avoid further trouble and the necessity of involving ourselves in copper *cash* operations.

The experiment of the Mint has been ill-considered, badly directed, and altogether too hasty. The difficulties in the way of starting and maintaining such an institution were not foreseen, and the imperfect machinery was suddenly set a going without any definite idea as to where the silver to be coined was to come from. Here was a Mint, and somehow silver would flow in to obtain the Hongkong superscription. In the Hongkong dollars, there would be standard purity and weight, and this fact of its perfect reliability would, it was thought, lead to its immediate adoption, and bring it rapidly into general favour. The Carolus and the Mexican dollars were expected to speedily fall into disuse, and to be replaced by the more uniform Hongkong dollars. But the result has turned out differently. The Mint has been got up at very considerable expense, but silver has not flowed in to keep it employed; and now it seems on the point of being abandoned. It adds one more conspicuous undertaking to the long list of abortive and ruinous enterprises which have given dear bought experience to people in China; and is one more instance of the singular fallibility of ambitious projectors, who are in too great a hurry to have their crude plans executed, to wait to give them thorough consideration.

### JAPAN.

The details which we have received relative to the attempt on the life of Sir Harry Parkes, confirms the opinion generally felt and expressed. The government has had nothing to do with this savage and unprovoked act of violence, and every indication has been shown of a desire to make reparation for the outrage. The Foreigners had been superbly entertained at Kioto, and were going to visit the Mikado, anticipating no danger. About seventy European Guards and a band of two hundred Japanese protected the Minister. Suddenly, "at a certain point where the obstacle of a bridge compelled the men to move in double file; and where, moreover, a turn in the street gave a favorable opportunity, a couple of Japanese swordsmen rushed out of a shop and attacked the escort." One of the assassins appears to have made a rush at Mr. Satow who was riding by the side of Sir Harry Parkes; and the other to have made for the minister himself. The interpreter turned his poney sharply round, so that the blow fell on the beast's face instead of across his rider's head, and several interposing arms prevented the sword of the more ambitious villain from doing its intended work. Two bayonet thrusts from men of H. M. 9th Regiment, a sword-stroke from one officer, and a revolver bullet from another put him hors de combat; while a young Japanese nobleman, one of the Under Secretaries of State, who was riding by Sir Harry's side, engaged and killed his comrade. It is thus to individual prowess that we owe the preservation of the life of our Representative, and not to any of his mounted Lancer Guard, who were cut up right and left by their desperate assailants.

The motive of the attack cannot be ascertained positively; but all that we have been able to learn from public and private sources, induces us to believe that the Japanese "sworder" was a fanatic. It seems that he was originally marked out for the priesthood, but that he abandoned the idea of entering the sacred ranks and enrolled himself as a soldier. For some time, his mind appears to have been possessed with the idea that it was his mission to kill a Foreigner; and he latterly formed the resolution to aim high. It is curious to notice how the characteristics of men who take upon themselves the trade of blood are almost always alike. This obscure Japanese, whose name will never be known to twenty people in Europe, and could not be correctly pronounced by those twenty, has evidently many qualities in common with those assassins whose names are raised to a shameful but yet exalted eminence in modern history. This intending priest is the Japanese Balthazar Gérard, and like the murderer of William the Silent has "gone pregnant for years with a terrible crime, whose birth could not much longer be retarded."

The deliverance of the British Minister from the fate which hovered so close to him, may be regarded as a national blessing. It would have been indeed grievous if the man who escaped from the perils of the Pekin prison, and who has so ably served the Queen since in two difficult countries, at most critical times, had fallen a victim to the fury of an obscure fanatic. Though it is quite possible to find many faults in the administration of Sir Harry Parkes, and though accusations of rashness and precipitation are thickly cast at him, we must wait until his policy has had time to develop itself. At least he has succeeded in making the name of his country respected, and we cannot fail to admire his indomitable resolution and his tireless energy. That he has been saved from his recent peril must therefore be a matter of congratulation and thankfulness to all right minded Englishmen. Practically, the attempt has had a good effect. It has led to the publication of an edict which cannot fail to have beneficial results. The decree which has been issued by the Mikado, threatening shame and ruin and death to say one who shall attempt to kill a Foreigner will, in all likelihood, stop these wild outbursts of fanaticism and violence. The object of nine out of every ten assasins is notoriety. We all remember how, in the early years of her reign, the Queen's life was attempted by Oxford, Francis and others. Her Majesty would probably have been fired at every year, unless an ignominious punishment had been determined on as the penalty of such attempts. A man who is executed or even incarcerated for a long time, may be made a hero; but not the miscreant who is publicly whipped. A like policy has been adopted in Japan with regard to the men to attempt the lives of Foreigners. The deprival of their swords and the blot on their scutcheon will, we hope, stop the crime.

### MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Many an answer has been offered to the question, why are Christian Missions a failure in China? First of all we are told at once decisively that they are not a failure. Then reason after reason is produced to account for the apparent (we dare not venture to call it real) lack of results. One man asserts that higher education is required, another strong in the strength of Apostolic precedent alleges the advantage of the Missionaries being "unlearned and ignorant men." One party alleges the paramount necessity of native costume, another the relinquishment of the trade in opium. One venerable layman has lately pointed out that faith is the one thing needful, while another lay veteran in the China field insisted last year on the overwhelming importance of a good ear for the "tones." We have, on more than one occasion, adverted to this subject, and our views on the matter are in the hands of our readers; we are induced however to revert to the well worn theme not only because of its absorbing interest, but also in consequence of a communication lately published in our columns. Our daily paper of the 20th contained a letter signed "G." commenting with freedom on certain passages in the "Report of the Hang-chau Branch of the China Inland Mission." It is well known that, for more than a year a Mission work has been going on in the Interior, conducted by persons who created unusual interest when they first appeared. The band of workers known as Mr. Taylor's party, though Protestants, ventured to borrow an idea from their brethren of the Roman communion and adopted native dress. That a personal sacrifice like this affords prima facie evidence of heartfelt sincerity, we will only venture to suggest. But while the new labourers borrowed from Jesuit practice in one particular, they exhibited another novel feature in their arrangements which indicated their Protestantism unmistakeably. They brought out wives and sisters and even unmarried women, to help in the cause they thought so good a one. Now this plan may or may not have been wise. We are not talking of the Inland Mission scheme and extolling every point in its administration, or even its leading idea; but we are averse to hearing it attacked as it has lately been by our correspondent. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Taylor and his co-religionists, they should have been sacred from the attacks of those who, with opposite views, are working for the same end, and under the same Master. The whole spirit of the letter we printed, appears to us ungenerous and un-English. Certain men and women leave their homes and make extraordinary sacrifices, for the avowed object of winning their way to the hearts and sympathies of the Chinese. They are at once accused of being "romantic." It is possible that some of our readers when they hear the epithet may endorse it; but it is also possible that some who read other books than the Reports of certain opulent societies, may recall one of the most splendid sentences of Mr. Ruskin's splendid prose; and may say with him "The purest impulses and the noblest purposes have perhaps been oftener stayed by the Devil under the name of Quixotism, than under any other base means or false accusation. * * * True friendship is romantic to the men of the world—true affection is romantic—true religion is romantic."

We desire to be distinctly understood here. We are not upholding the Inland Mission or its promoters, at the expense of the emissaries of other teachers of the heathen; but we are bold to say that, if a fresh reason were wanting to account for the failure of Chinese Missions, we should not have to go far to find it. The jealousies, the littlenesses, the petty espionage of one party over another as displayed, in the comments of "G," are argument enough to prove our case. If the original founders of our religion extorted the admiration of the heathen by their mutual love, surely the modern preachers of the Gospel must excite their contempt by their hideous lack of agreement. When one missionary has time to write a letter a column and a half long to a public journal, to point out the errors of his fellow workers, we cannot marvel that the Chinese, in blank bewilderment as to the merits of the new system, "judging it by its fruits" remain unconverted.

### THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

There were a good number of spectators on the Cricket ground to witness these sports, and a very good afternoon's amusement was offered them. The morning had been hot and sunny, the thermometer standing at 75 in the shade; but, fortunately for the competitors, the sky became overcast and a light breeze sprung up in the afternoon, which made it somewhat cooler. The competition was not very close, but the time made in some of the races was good—especially considering that they were run on rather heavy grass. The Challenge Cup has had a shorter career than usually falls to the lot of Challenge Cups, having being won in its second and third seasons successively—and, therefore, finally—by the same man.

First Day.

1.—Flat Race.—100 yards. 1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd, a Pewter.

100 yards Race—1st Heat.

J. Henson ..... 1
Price ..... 2

A close race, Price leading for 80 yards, when Henson passed him and won cleverly by 2 yards in 11 seconds.

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2nd Heat.

Bromley ..... 1
G. Lewis ..... 2
Torckler ..... 0

Bromley got away in front, was never headed and won by 3 yards, Torckler 20 yards behind Lewis.—Time 10½ seconds.

3rd Heat.

Frazer ..... 1
Ezekiel ..... 2

Won easily by 4 yards in 12½ seconds.

Final Heat.

Bromley ..... 1
Henson ..... 2
Frazar ..... 3

Bromley was again quickest on his legs, and got away with a clear lead, which he retained to the end, winning by 4 yards in 10½ seconds. Frazar beaten 6 yards from Henson.

2.—High Jump.—For a Pewter.

Maitland and Koch tied at 4 ft. 10 inches.

3.—Challenge Cup.—1 mile—value $50. For Members of the Gymnasium only. To be won at two meetings consecutively.

Gundry ..... 1
Pryer ..... 2
Holdsworth ..... 0

The three ran in company for the first time round; but on reaching the back stretch the next time, Pryer fell away, and on passing the Pavilion the second time was 30 yards behind. About 100 yards further on, Holdsworth gave up; and Gundry finished as he liked, beating Pryer, who ran all the way, by about 30 yards. Time. 5m. 16s.

4.—Leaping with Pole.—High jump. For a Pewter.

Koch ..... 1
Bishop ..... 2

The winner jumped 9 feet, which Bishop failed to clear.

5.—Hurdle Race—200 yards, over six flights of hurdles. 1st Prize, a Purse presented by the Ladies; 2nd Prize, a Pewter.

1st Heat.

Lewis ..... 1
McMeiken ..... 2
Church ..... 3

Lewis and Church came away together at a strong pace and cleared the first two hurdles together, but at the third Church fell, and was out of the race; Lewis winning easily in 27 seconds.

2nd Heat.

Butler ..... 1
Primrose ..... 2

Butler had it all his own way and won easily by 10 yards. Primrose fell at the fourth hurdle. Time 28 seconds.

3rd Heat.

Holdsworth ..... 1
Price ..... 2
Henson ..... 3
Ezekiel ..... 0
Bishop ..... 0

The first hurdle was cleared by the lot in a heap. Holdsworth then went away and was never caught, winning easily. Price and Henson finished a good race for second place, the former just securing it. Time 26½ seconds.

Final Heat.

Lewis ..... 1
Holdsworth ..... 2
Butler ..... 0

Lewis got away with a slight lead, Holdsworth second. They ran thus for 100 yards, when Lewis drew away and won by six yards, in 25¾ seconds.

6.—Wheel-barrow Race.—For Natives only.

This race defies description. It brought about a dozen competitors to the post.

7.—Quarter Mile—1st Prize, a Cup presented by the Bankers; 2nd Prize, a Pewter.

Henson ..... 1
Pryer ..... 2
McMeiken ..... 3

This race requires but little comment, as Henson had it in hand from the start, and won by 6 yards. McMeiken 10 yards behind Pryer.—Time 59 seconds.

Second Day.

The second day of the meeting went off as successfully as the first, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The weather was again very warm; but again, fortunately for the competitors, the sky became overcast in the afternoon. The competition was closer in some of the events than on the preceding day—in the 220 yards race, especially, the third and final heat produced magnificent runs-in; and the time of the latter, 25¼ sec. on grass, is note-worthy. The long jump, too, 18ft. 1in. will not be often excelled this side of the Cape. Interest in the Walking Match was increased by the entrance of several gentlemen on the ground—one of whom kept up manfully to the seventh lap. The Fencing Match was, we think, a mistake. Fencing is a very desirable acquirement, and the giving a prize is a good way of stimulating men to improve. But greater skill is desirable before the competitors appear in public, than was exhibited on Saturday. With this solitary exception, however, the Shanghai Athletes have no reason to be ashamed of their representatives' performances, which will compare favourably with those at any average meeting of a similar nature in England. Of course we cannot pretend to rival the time made by professionals, or by the picked representatives of a University where the élite of the nation is collected. Many thanks are due to the gentlemen who took the trouble to get up the prizes and organize the meeting, at no small cost of time and trouble.

Flat Race.—220 yards. 1st Prize, a Cup presented by Members of the Racket Club; 2nd Prize, a Pewter.

1st Heat.

R. Church ..... 1
McMeiken ..... 2

Church came away from the start, and won easily in 28½sec.

2nd Heat.

J. R. Bromley ..... 1
Bishop ..... 2
Torckler ..... 3

This was simply a "canter" for Bromley, who won with ridiculous ease by 10 yards. Torckler 30 yards behind Bishop. Time 29½sec.

3rd Heat.

Henson ..... 1
Lewis ..... 2
Price ..... 3

Lewis was the first off, and held a slight lead of Henson for half the distance, where they joined issue and ran a fine race home, Henson winning by a yard and a half. Price 3 yards from Lewis. Time 26sec.

Final Heat.

Bromley ..... 1
Henson ..... 2
Church ..... 3

This was a very exciting race. Church was leading at 50 yards, after which he was gradually passed by his opponents, Bromley winning a fast run race by 3 yards in 25¼ sec.

Fencing Match.—For a Cup.

Several "heats" had been fenced off for this previously, in the Gymnasium. The two best now appeared to contest the prize. After a brilliant display of science, Pryer was declared the winner.

A Walking Match.—3 miles. For a Naval Cup.

Pryer ..... 1
Ward ..... 2

A field of seven started for this event, four of whom kept well together for two thirds of the distance, where the training began to tell, and the two placed ones had it all their own way. They walked in company till the last lap, when Pryer spurted away and racing the other man down, won by about 30 yards in 30m. 42s.

Long Jump.—For a Pewter.

Holdsworth ..... 1
Cooke ..... 2

The winner jumped 18 ft. 1 in. Lewis also competed.

Flat Race.—100 yards. (For heavy weights, over 14st.) Prize, a Pewter.

Crofts ..... 1
Martin ..... 2
Reynolds ..... 3

Martin and Crofts came away together, and ran an exciting race home, Crofts winning by a foot. Time 13¾ sec.

Steeple Chase.—About 1¾ miles, twice round the Steeple Chase Course. 1st Prize, a Cup presented by the Merchants—value $35; 2nd Prize, a Pewter.

Gundry ..... 1
Lewis ..... 2
McMeiken ..... 3
Pryer ..... 4

It was getting quite dusk when this race was started and we could not see much of it. Gundry and Lewis took the water-jump together, about 40 yards in front of the other two, who were outpaced from the start. On reaching the far side of the course the second time, Gundry began to draw away from Lewis and, increasing his lead, won easily by about 40 yards, clearing the 17 ft. water jump at the last in splendid style. The other three al lplumped into it. Time 14 min. 37 sec.

Sack Race.—

McMeiken ..... 1

A very exciting affair, Mellor leading till close home, where he fell, and McMeiken keeping on his legs won by 2 yards.

Three Legged Race.—For Powters.

Waller and Dorling ..... 1
Henson and Bishop ..... 2

The winners, getting the best of a bad start, never gave their opponents a chance, and won "hands down" by 6 yards.

## SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

The second meeting of this very popular Club came off on Monday, in the presence of a great number of spectators; and consisted of four-oared and canoe races. There were not so many ladies present as on the last occasion, but we presume the threatening aspect of the weather somewhat deterred them. The four-oared race was on the card for 4.30 P.M., and soon after that time, the three boats were in position. At the word "go" they effected a very even start. *White* showing about a foot in front for the first 100 yards, when *Red* came level; a most determined race now ensued, *Red* getting away almost imperceptibly, *Blue and White* close up. When three-quarters of the course had been rowed, the superior strength of *Blue and White* began to show, and they challenged *White*; but after the hard row with *Red* they were not in condition to sustain this second trial, and the race ended,—*Red* a clear length ahead of *Blue and White*, who were half a length clear of *White*. In justice to the other crews, it is only fair to say that *Blue and White* was deficient of a man, and the captains of the other boats consented to his taking a very much superior one to the one he had lost, which we think will account for his being second.

The canoe race which followed, and for which four started, was a very exciting affair. All the boats got away together, Batt however soon showed in front, followed by Cope, Ward 3rd, and Primrose last. They had to go twice round a course marked out by the committee. Batt rounded the mark the first time in fine style, coming away three lengths ahead, Cope and Ward close together; Cope now put on the steam and came up fast with Batt, and in rounding the second mark came close together; but here Batt showed he knew how to use the paddle and came cleverly away again. They were now going against tide, and Cope put the high pressure on and came up to Batt again at the rounding point, which he very cleverly passed ahead of Batt, and came away winning by about four lengths. Ward, who had paddled pluckily all through, coming in about eight lengths astern. Primrose, who never had a chance, lost his paddle in the last lap.

## CUSTOMS VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

*Spring Meeting. April 16th, 1868.*

A Prize presented by G. H. Fitzroy, Esq., to be shot for with Regulation Carbines at 150 and 250 yards, 5 shots at each range.

(Winner) Gunner Lindau 31 points } Ties.
(Second) „ Sanders 31 „ }

In shooting off ties at 250 yards—Lindau made a centre (3) and Sanders missed.

A Prize subscribed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners of the Battery, second score to receive $10. To be shot for with Regulation Carbines at 200 and 300 yards—5 shots at each range. The winner of Mr. Fitzroy's prize to allow 5 points.

Gunner Vogeler ..... 23 points } Ties.
„ Lindau (28 points less 5) 23 „ }

Ties shot off at 300 yards.
Vogeler—2.2—(Winner.)
Lindau — 2.0—(Second.)

# Law Reports.

## SUPREME COURT.

April 20th.

Before Sir E. Hornby.

Creditors Assignees of the Bankrupt Estate of MacKellar & Co., v. the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Claim of Tls. 57,372.37. on account stated.

Mr. Myburgh for plaintiff.
Mr. Robinson for defendants.

Mr. Myburgh wished to amend his petition, by striking out item 2 of Tls. 12,500, and altering amount of item 4 to Tls. 7,463.78. His learned friend wished to postpone the case for examination of these items, but he (Mr. M.) could not consent to this, and must leave it to the Court to decide whether the alterations could be admitted, or strike them off and bring a fresh action.

The alterations were allowed by the Court, as Mr. Robinson had no wish for a fresh action.

Mr. Myburgh, in opening his case, said this action was brought by the creditors' assignees of the estate of Mackellar & Co., against the Chartered Bank. The amount sued for was money received by the Bank from the bankrupts, the day before they were bankrupt. The defendants plead never indebted. The plaintiffs contended that these payments were preferential ones, and consequently fraudulent. The first item was Tls. 30,000 which was paid by the bankrupt on 21st June. The other payments were made before the bankrupts stopped payment, and were not due till after the date of stoppage. Some goods were shipped by contituents at Shanghai to Mackellar and Co. They were drawn against and the bills bought by, and the bills of lading given to, the Chartered Bank. The bills were presented to Mackellar and Co. for payment, who gave gave godown orders for the goods which were in their godowns. It appeared that Mackellar and Co. then sold the goods, and with the proceeds paid the bills drawn against them, the day before they stopped. It must be noticed that they did not pay the Bank for the goods, but for the bills—before they were due. The other side would probably say a good deal about usage of trade, but all the plaintiffs knew was that Mr. Gordon paid money for bills not actually due. Item No. 1, he (Mr. M.) would clearly prove was payment for an overdue draft. His learned friend would probably contend that the payment was not voluntary. insomuch that it was on account of a request by Mr. Macreath for payment. He contended however, that it was a preferential payment, as it was not done under pressure. And, at the time it was made Mr. Gordon was on the eve of bankruptcy, and had a desire, no doubt, to screen his friend from loss. He (Mr. M.) would show a letter dated June 13th from Mr. Gordon to Mr. Cameron, saying that he could not pay a sum of Tls. 10,000, and also a letter to Mr. Ashton, in which he asks Mr. Ashton not to send any more goods. On looking at these letters, there could be no doubt but that Mr. Gordon knew of his embarrassed state, and was really on the eve of bankruptcy. With regard to the other payments Mr. Gordon would admit that, on the 20th June, he had received letter from Shanghai warning him that, instead of his tea shipments yielding a profit, they were likely to add to his difficulties—as the market was low and there was no prospect of realizing except a loss.

Mr. Gordon knew of his difficulties; he knew that he could not meet the Tls. 10.000 due to the Chartered Bank, and knew that other debts were hanging over him. He knew that his teas were going to show a loss, and that they were not paid for. Still, in face of all this, he went to the Chartered Bank and made a payment of Tls. 30,000. He was fully advised that his tea was likely to show a loss, on the 20th June, and nothing transpired between that date and the 27th that could lead him to think he would be able to tide over his difficulties even temporarily. On the contrary, they seemed all to come in a heap on one another. That this was so was shown by a letter written by him to Mr. Ashton, mentioning that he received a letter from the Commercial Bank pressing for payment of the Tls. 10,000, and that he had asked them to take over the property. On the 24th again, he had written to Mr. Mackintosh that, in consequence of Mr. Cameron's letter, he had no option but to go through the Court; subsequently he had sent a friend to Shanghai to make arrangements for carrying on the business. On the 29th he had again written, saying that he had stopped payment on the 28th, "sooner than he thought" he should have been obliged to—showing that he thought he should have to do so. Another feature in the case that was very important, as showing the intent to prefer one creditor to another, was that, although on the mere request of Mr. Macreath he had paid Tls. 30,000 to the Chartered Bank, he had overlooked the demands of his Chinese creditors who were importuning him for money. So soon as he saw the crisis was come, he wrote cheques for every outstanding loan to the Chartered Bank. The question of fraudulent preference was one for a Jury, and he should show that Juries had found there was such, in cases even where the Bank was not a party to the preference, but where there was still a clear desire to prefer. It was not easy to get at the exact relationship between Gordon and Macreath

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This could only be inferred. But it was evident that the latter knew he had a friend in Gordon who would always take care, whatever happened, to keep the bank secure. And here he would introduce an important letter written by Mr Macreath to Gordon on the 29th June, the day after the stoppage. It was evident the former knew Gordon had been making payments which would not bear the light of day; and that unless he could throw a cloak over them, that would result which had resulted. He had accordingly written to Gordon saying he thought it better he should name him (Mr. Macreath) as a Trustee. The bank was not even a creditor of the Estate. Why, then, was he so anxious to become a Trustee?

Mr. Robinson here said he was instructed that the Bank had a claim for Tls. 8,000 against the estate, which had been admitted.

Mr. Myburgh understood (from Mr. Evans) that such a claim had been advanced, but not proved. He would now produce another letter written on the 29th April, the day after Mackollar and Co's stoppage, asking for a cheque for Tls. 347.82 in payment of some outstanding balance which Mr. Macreath thought had better be wiped out. Here was the Manager of a Public Company asking his friend to antedate a cheque to the day he stopped, for the paltry balance of Tls. 347. This showed how much influence Mr. Macreath had on Gordon, when he could actually ask his friend to antedate a cheque. If Gordon had complied, it was difficult to say whether Mr. Macreath's position were more enviable than that of Mr. Gordon. He (Mr. M.) congratulated Mr. Macreath on the moral character this request showed, and also the Bank on having so zealous an agent. Here was an attempt by Mr. Macreath, with his eyes open, to defraud the estate of Tls. 347 by asking a bankrupt to antedate a cheque, sufficiently to make it come within the time before the firm stopped payment.

He (Mr. M.) thought he had said sufficient to enable the Court to understand the general drift of the case. (After quoting from Griffiths and Holme) It seemed that Gordon knew it was not only probable but inevitable that he must go through the Court. This was apparent from his letter to and reply from Mr. Cameron; also from a letter he had written to Mr. Ashton, asking him to ship no more goods. Mr. M. went on to argue on the legal points of the case, quoting first from Sir Edmund Hornby's own judgment on a case brought by the Creditor's Assignees against the Bank; and subsequently referring to to Brown and Kimpton, 19 Law Journal, p. 169, Bills and Smith, 27 Law Journal, p. 72; to Deacon, p. 607 and 610, to Doria and Maclean, p. 151, 153, 464. There was one case which was some times cited as an authority on the other side (Cope and Pritchard); but this he endeavoured to show did not apply to the present case.

Joseph Henry Evans,—I am a merchant in Hankow and one of creditors' assignees in estate of Mackellar & Co. As such assignee, I had joint charge of the books with my co-assignee. We have examined then with the assistance of accountants. From that examination, they were certainly insolvent on the 1st January, 1867. I should say—hopelessly insolvent. I believe their position was worse on the 20th June 1866 than in January. The assets collected to the present time are Tls. 6,000 or Tls. 7,000. Their unsecured liabilities I would estimate at about Tls. 400,000.

To Mr. Robinson.—My attention was first called to the amounts in question when Mr. Myburgh was in Hankow, in September. My attention was called to some of them by Mr. Myburgh. I believe Mackellar and Co. were adjudicated bankrupts on 1st July, on their own petition. Mr. Mackellar was not in Hankow at the time. He came some two or three months ago. I did not enquire from the accountants how long the estate had been insolvent, I believe Mackellar and Co.'s books did not show a balance to the good six months before that. I believe they were insolvent twelve months before they stopped payment. I have been six or seven years in Hankow, in business. I have had goods consigned to me through banks and drawn against at the same time. On my acceptance of their drafts, it has been the custom to hand me the bills of lading of the goods, in order to hand them. In my own case, I have sometimes stored in my own godown; and in other cases the banks have asked me to store in outside godowns. I cannot remember that the Defendant's bank have ever had a draft on me and allowed me to store in my own godown. It is possible they have. The Chartered Mercantile Bank has done so. Prior to the 20th June, I believe it was the custom for banks to allow these facilities to respectable houses. When goods are so stored, I conceive the merchants would have to obtain the permission of the bank to withdraw them, and to pay their value in sycee or bank orders. The object of allowing the goods to be stored in the merchant's own godown is partly to give them facilities for disposing of their goods; partly to save them godown rent. The merchant does frequently pay his draft before it becomes due, if the market suits to dispose of his goods. I do not know whether hypothecation notes contain a clause giving the drawees a right to pay the draft before it becomes due, if they wish. I do not remember having seen the hypothecation note in this case.

To Mr. Myburgh.—When a merchant delivers the goods, he is supposed to pay the Bank the amount of advance on the goods delivered, before he delivers them.

J. S. Mackintosh.—I am the Secretary to the North China Insurance Company. Until the end of June, Messrs. Mackellar & Co. were our agents. I remember receiving a letter from Mr. Gordon dated 25th June. On the 3rd July. I also received two letters, one signed W. G. Gordon, the the other by Mackellar & Co. both dated 29th June.

To Mr. Robinson.—Whether Mackellar & Co. became insolvent or not, we should probably not have continued them as our agents, knowing that they were in difficulties.

John Ashton.—I was in the habit of doing business with Mackellar and Co. I received a letter dated 20th June from Mr. Gordon. (refering to Commercial Bank debt &c.) and subsequently received letter dated 24th. (In consequence of pressure by Commercial Bank, no alternative but to make arrangement with creditors.)

To Mr. Robinson.—I heard the evidence given by Mr. Evans. I have no personal experience of the practice of drawing bills against shipments.

W. Cameron attorney for official liquidator Commercial Bank. I received a letter from Mr. Gordon dated 13th June and replied to it on the 18th (both handed in.)

To. Mr. Robinson.—I was not aware that Mr. Mackellar had seen the official liquidator in London, about the claims on his firm. I had no private instructions which would have justified me in giving time.

To Court.—I have since learned that Mr. Mackellar had called on the official liquidator.

W. G. Gordon—I was a partner in the firm of Mackellar & Co. They stopped payment on the 28th. We filed our petition on the 29th, and were adjudicated bankrupt on the 1st July. Mackellar and Co. did business in Hankow as merchants and Commission agents. As merchants we shipped teas on our own account, from time to time. We had shipped several chops of tea to Shanghai before June 1867. They were bought in the usual way from Chinamen. I had not paid for all the tea I had shipped to 20th June. I think about Tls. 200,000 remained due to teamen at that time. I had previously written the letter dated 13th June, to Mr. Cameron. Previous to 20th June I had received a letter dated 4th June from Blain Tate & Co., (pointing out lowness of the market for tea and probable loss on consignments.) On the 20th June, my liabilities to foreign creditors were about Tls. 50,000. I bought these teas on the usual short credit. The teamen occasionally asked for payment. I put them off. I had a letter from Mr. Macreath on the 20th June, saying my account was overdrawn. I paid the Bank Tls 30,000 shortly after receiving that letter (put in) I paid it by drafts on Shanghai against tea. At that time. the Bank had several bills outstanding. These bills were drawn against goods, consigned to us through the Banks. On some occasions they asked us to give them godown orders after the acceptance of the Bills. We had verbal authority from both the Chartered and the Chartered Mercantile Banks. to deliver these goods to a moderate extent. as we sold them, without reference to the Bank. In confirmation of this, I have an affidavit from my brother. who had charge of this department. It was my practice on sales of goods to pass the purchase money into our cash, and to pay the bills at maturity. There appears to be only one paid before maturity. This was paid to the Chartered Bank. Towards the end of June. I had bills running for large sums. The bill for Tls. 7,463 was due on the 27th June. The bill for Tls. 3,340 was due on the 13th July. The bill for Tls. 2,300 was due on the 6th July. The bill for Tls. 4,068 was due on the 29th June. These bills were actually paid on the 27th June,—the day before we stopped payment. The last date on which I received any money on account of sales of the goods hypothecated against these bills, was the 18th or 19th June. The monies I so received were passed through our cash in the usual way. I paid the bank by a check, voluntarily. (Mr. Myburgh here put in two letters, to show that, with reference to the margin, there was an understanding between the parties). I received those two letters on 25th June. On 20th June I received that letter from Mr. Macreath, the one from Mr. Cameron and the one from Mr. Macreath (all put in.) From 20th to 27th the Chinese creditors were perhaps a little more importunate. and between those dates, our liabilities for teas had considerably increased.

To Mr. Robinson.—I put the teamen off, because I had not got the returns from Shanghai, which I hoped to get. When I wrote the letters to Mr. Cameron, I hoped to make settlement with him; and the expression "I mean to go through the Court" was more of a threat than a positive intention to do so. From what I had heard from my partner in England, I had reason to suppose that the Commercial Bank would not resume. I did not inform the defendants at the time, that I had written to Mr. Cameron. I have no recollection of the precise date. In the early part of the tea season we had an understanding with Defendants to do all our tea business through them. They engaged to take all our bills, on receiving the documents as security. In the course of purchasing teas in Hankow, it sometimes happens that they have to be paid for before delivery. I have never done so. As we bought teas, we sent in the bills to the Bank and drew our cheques against them. Practically speaking, the margins kept on increasing our debt to the Chinamen. Before we could hand the shipping documents of tea, we had to pay the duties. which amount to about Tls. 1,000 each chop. Our business made the balance at the Bank continually shifting. The letter (put in) is in my handwriting. I paid in a number of bills, to bring our account to a credit. I had the refusal of freight by the *Kiangloong* on 20th June, and she was unable to take the tea. This was one of the reasons of the overdraft. We always found the bank a cover for our drafts. I continued to send them bills. From 20th to 24th I sent on bills to the amount of Tls. 160,000. On 23rd June, our account with the Bank stood at Tls. 51,850 to our credit. With reference to Items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—goods were deposited with the Bank. as security for those drafts, I gave godown orders to the Bank for some of the goods. The Bank had allowed us to store goods without a godown order, before May, but I don't think they did so since. We had an arrangement with the bank to deliver the goods to a certain extent from time to time. We had no understanding to pay the Bank at the time, for all goods delivered. I considered myself justified in selling the goods and using the money till the bills were due. I treated the hypothecation of the goods as a pure formality. The drafts we specifically paid for by cheques. We never gave these till the due date. When we sold the goods, we did not give the Bank an account of the money, till the bills were due. I considered I was at a liberty to do so under the existing arrangement. Some of the goods were bartered for teas. All our business was done through the Bank and so, if we paid paid for teas with goods, it amounted to paying for them with the bank's money. I was not aware that the goods had been delivered till 27th June. I thought I was bound to pay for them then.

To Mr. Myburgh.—I paid the bank in preference to the others, because I thought I ought to pay them. I looked upon the arrangement as an accommodation, and thought I ought to keep them secure. The goods for which the bank held bills, were paid for at the same time. I have accepted many bills in a similar way, and can only find one case in which I paid before maturity. It must be apparent to Mr. Macreath that I was using the goods. We drew cheques against the credit of our account to pay for the bills. The funds in the compradore's hand were frequently the proceeds of goods which had been sold. The Chartered Mercantile Bank bought one of our bills. The understanding with the Chartered Bank was for mutual convenience. They were, I suppose, anxious to get our bills. On 22nd June, there was a balance in our favor; but we issued cheques against that almost immediately. I looked upon these godown orders as a mere matter of form.

This closed the plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Robinson in opening his case said, he must notice that the case had been presented by his learned friend, rather unfairly, inasmuch as he had cast accusations against the Defendants which he (Mr. R.) could show, were entirely unfounded. If any blame was to be attached to any one, it was to the plaintiffs, as holding an official position for the benefit of all, and they had thrown every obstacle in the way of the defendants, and refused to allow them to inspect the bankrupts' books etc, etc.

The action was a purely technical one, and was not founded on any breach of contract or impropriety of conduct on the part of the defts. but was an attempt to bring the defendants within the scope of the doctrine of fraudulent preference.

If the plaintiffs did succeed in obtaining a verdict, that result would not be a vindication of justice but the perpetration of a judicial hardship. Because the defts who, he contended, took every precaution as prudent men of business would lose the money which they had bonâ fide advanced, and it would be taken from them and given to those who had acted recklessly and imprudently. Unless therefore the Court were clearly of opinion that the payments came within the strict letter of the law, and that the single motive of the Bankrupts was to give an unjust preference to the Defts, he submitted the Court should uphold these payments.

His learned friend's argument amounted to the proposition that, a payment made on the eve of bankruptcy, must necessarily be a fraudulent preference, but he (Mr. R.) would quote authorities to show that a man can pay money in the ordinary way of business, on the very eve of his bankruptcy, and in order to show that a payment is a fraudulent one, it must be shown that it was made with the single intent to give a preference. If the motive was a mixed one, he contended the payment was good.

The case cited by Mr. Myburgh of (Brown v. Kimpton) was an authority for this, and established the principle that where a payment was made, partly with an intention to prefer, and partly with some other proper motive, then the creditor was entitled to the preference. The same doctrine was not dissented from, but rather quoted with approbation in the leading case of "Bills v. Smith" also cited by his friend. With regard to item No. 1, in the petition, of Tls. 30,000, there was no foundation whatever for the action. In fact no such specified payment was ever made. The defts. and bankrupts had an agreement by which the former purchased all the bills of the latter against tea, and defts had nothing to do, except to receive the documents for the teas; and because the balance to the credit of the defts was continually shifting sometimes creditor, sometimes debtor, that did not show that every payment on account was a fraudulent preference. On the day in question there was no such sum as Tls. 30,000 paid to the defendants by the bankrupts, and in the afternoon of that day the debtor balance was only Tls. 18,000 or thereabout, while on the 22nd June it was creditor to a considerable extent. And it was also to be borne in mind that, as soon as the Bank Manager found the ordinary practice had been departed from, he wrote and asked that the balance should be squared—this request confirmed the view that the payments made by the bankrupts were not strictly voluntary. With reference to what was a payment in contemplation of bankruptcy, his learned friend had argued, that because Mr. Gordon was embarassed it was an illegal payment But he contended that the fact of Mr. Gordon writing to Mr Cameron saying he should have to go through the court, did not prove this at all. It was a common threat—for a man to say he would do so, in the hope of obtaining a settlement with his creditors. And there was no evidence to show that this threat was made with a distinct intention of becoming bankrupt, or with the conviction bankruptcy was inevitable, one of which was necessary to establish a fraudulent preference The learned Counsel then quoted a number of dicta from several modern Judges, to the effect that the cases as to fraudulent preference had gone too far. (Notes to Harman and Fisher, in Tud: L. C.) It was for the Court to say whether the payments on 27th June were made in contemplation of bankruptcy. Item No. 3, on the petition as amended, was paid on the day the draft was due, and the Bank had no option but to receive the money; but whatever way the Court considered as to the contemplation of bankruptcy, he still contended that these payments were not voluntary, because they were made on the faith of a prior agreement. Mr. Gordon had treated his own Godown order, as waste paper but, the Bank had no idea that that was the value Mr. Gordon attached to them, or that the goods were disposed of. Supposing the goods had been stored in the Bank's Godowns, what would have been the position of the creditors? This showed that these payments were no fraud on the creditors. It was always the intention of all parties that the bank was to be covered by these goods. The wrongful act of the bankrupts could not alter this. His learned friend had laid great stress on the fact of some bills having been taken up before they were due, but he (Mr. R.) submitted that that was perfectly immaterial, for these very hypothecation notes provided that the bank should accept their

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money at any time it was handed. This was obviously for the interests of Consignees of goods, when goods could be realised as the markets were favourable, and the defendants might have been liable to an action for loss of market, had they at any time declined to hand over the goods, or their symbol the godown orders. Again there was another motive which might well exercise a pressure on the mind of Mr. Gordon in making the payments. Those goods had been intrusted to him for safe keeping, and in violation of good faith he appropriated some of them to his own use. For this he was liable to be prosecuted criminally.

Mr. Robinson then quoted several cases in support of his arguments, and concluded by saying the real question for the Court was, whether the single motive acting on the mind of Mr. Gordon, was to give the defendants a fraudulent preference. If that motive was mixed up with pressure, or a prior agreement, the payments should be upheld.

E. Maccall.—Manager of the Chartered Bank in Shanghai. We purchased a draft of Messrs. Oppert and Co. on Messrs. Mackellar and Co. for Tls. 3,340 on 5th June. The security for that was 22 Bales T-cloths. They were marked C.W. and S. below in triangle 4984 to 5005. We remitted them to the Bank at Hankow, with instructions to obtain Mackellar and Co's acceptance. On same day I purchased a draft from Messrs. Thorne Bros. on Messrs. Mackellar and Co. for Tls. 7,463.78 The security for this was 55 cases of Long-ells. On 8th June we purchased from Messrs. Thorne Bros. a draft on Messrs. Mackellar for Tls. 1,653.17, security 15 Bales Long-ells. On 29th May, I purchased a draft from Messrs. Oppert and Co. for Tls. 2,300 —security 13 bales T-cloths. Godown order is attached to the hypothecation note. On 21st May, I purchased a draft for Tls. 4,068.59 from Messrs. Thorne Bros., against 30 Bales Long-ells. I sent the document to the Hankow agency.

Mr. Myburgh wished to say this did not affect the case.

Mr. Robinson said it was to remove a doubt from the mind of the Court.

I understood from Messrs. Oppert and Co and Thorne Bros. that the goods would be stored in Mackellar's Godowns. The hypothecation documents were brought under the notice of Mackellar and Co.

To Mr. Myburgh.—As far as I know Thorne Bros. were aware where the goods were put.

J. A. Maitland.—We advised Messrs. Mackellar that we had drawn on them and hypothecated the documents to the Chartered Bank. I did not understand that these goods were stored in Mackellar's godowns.

To Mr. Myburgh. It was immaterial to me where the goods were stored.

J. Macreath.—Manager of Chartered Bank at Hankow. Have been in the habit of purchasing Mackellar & Co.'s bills for 2 or 3 years. They first opened a current deposit account with us in May 1866. We had large transactions with them in 1866-67. I did not receive payment of any such sum as Tls. 30,000 from Mr. Gordon. It was arranged at the beginning of the tea season in 1867, that we should purchase all their tea bills. This was carried out, and it occasionally happened that in the morning they required money to pay duties on those teas that were shipped, and passed cheques upon us for the amount; and we received the bills and shipping notes. It sometimes happened that teas which they had bought and which they intended to ship by a certain steamer were shut out, being too late to pay duties and also that weather was too wet for shipping the teas. In this way their accounts might appear overdrawn for two or three days; owing to my not getting the documents. On 20th June, Messrs. Mackellar & Co.'s account was Tls. 18,000 in our debt. On 22nd June, their account was credited Tls. 18,300. There would not have been the overdraft on the 20th if the teas had not been shut out from the *Kiang-loong*. I enquired at the office of the S. S. N. Company and they told me one chop (604 chts.) had been shut out. When I received the drafts on Mackellar & Co. I sent in the Bills for acceptance, and when I had obtained that sent in the Bill of Lading in order that they might land the goods and hand me a godown order and account to me for the proceeds as sold. I heard Mr. Gordon state that he had my authority to dispose of the goods and to provide for the Bills when they came to maturity. I gave Mr. Gordon no authority to deal with the goods. He had a right to sell them and account to me for them as he sold them; either in Sycee or Banker's orders. He had no right to dispose of the goods and retain the proceeds till the bills were matured. I received those hypothecation notes from the Shanghai agency with the bills, and obtained Mackellar and Co.'s acceptances and upon that handed the documents and allowed them to land the goods. I received godown orders from Mackellar and Co., for all those goods—to the order of the bank. Prior to receiving the amount of those drafts, I did not know Gordon had disposed of any of these goods which he had not accounted for. The custom of storing goods when an acceptance is held, is a general one at Hankow. I handed over godown orders when I received payment of the drafts. I never authorized the delivery of goods by Mackellar and Co., without the payment in sycee or bank orders. At the time I actually received these payments, I had no knowledge Messrs. Mackellar and Co. contemplated becoming bankrupts. On the 27th June, Mr. Gordon said he would take up the bill for Tls. 347.82; a draft drawn by Mrs. George Gordon on Mackellar and Co.,—it was the equivalent of £100. He said he would send me a cheque for it in the afternoon. I informed the accountant of this, and desired him to make an entry. On the 29th, I found that they had not sent in the draft and therefore wrote for it. The application was simply for a voucher. I did not feel uneasy, because I had goods as security. It was not because I had a friend in Mr. Gordon.

To Mr. Myburgh.—I can't swear Mr. Gordon saw any of the letters of hypothecation. When Mr. Gordon sold any goods it was noted on the back of the godown order He had power to sell but not to deliver. I could mention several instances where Mr. Gordon paid for goods, but I have not my books.

Mr. Myburgh said he had given notice to the Bank to produce their books.

Mr. Robinson denied this, as the notice was given to Mr. Maccall, and it was especially unreasonable as it would involve bringing all the books of the Hankow agency, and also that Mr. Maccall had produced all the books that related to this case.

The Court held that the notice to the Head Manager was good

To Mr. Myburgh—I did not know that Mr. Gordon was in the habit of disposing of goods. I never gave him or any one else authority to do so. I will swear that.

To Mr. Robinson—Goods were hypothecated to the Bank as security for the drafts on account of which those payments were made.

To the Court—I have no account from Messrs. Mackellar of the prices at which they sold the goods. I kept no account of the sale of these goods. I got godown orders from Mr. Jardein when the goods were moved into his godowns. It was their duty to account to me for the proceeds of the goods as they sold them up to the amount of the bill. On the 27th June, I gave up the godown orders for the goods. Messrs. Jardein & Co. got an advance on 250 pieces of Tea cloths on 27th June,—their value is Tls. 585. This amount was paid in to Mackellar & Co.'s credit.

Mr. Myburgh said the books showed these goods had been sold before the 27th June, and in the cash book there was an entry showing a payment for these very goods on 24th June.

Mr. Robinson in summing up the case for the defendants said he would not occupy the Court long, but summarise as much as possible his arguments. He submitted that all the payments were made to the defendants in the ordinary course of trade and dealing, who were therefore protected. That again all the payments were made in pursuance of antecedent agreements, which took them out of the doctrine of fraudulent perference. That the bank had a perfect right to agree to make the advances it did, having the securities, and to stipulate that the proceeds of such securities should be paid to them. That the payments were no fraud upon the creditors, for it had always been the intention of the parties that the Bank was to be protected, and to have the proceeds of these securities, and this intention was an important element in the case. That the whole dealings of the parties proceeded upon this footing, so that the payments were no preference, but merely a carrying out of the prior agreement. That there was no endorsement to show, that the single motive acting on the Bankrupt's mind in handing over these proceeds was to give an unjust preference, and without that the creditor should have a preference. On the contrary, there was the motive, and the duty to abide by the agreement with the defendants. And if it be said that the Bankrupt by selling the goods had broken his agreement, he had not rendered himself incapable of performing it—and there was the additional motive then of an apprehension of criminal proceedings, for misappropriating goods entrusted to him, on the faith that if he parted with any of them he was to pay the proceeds to the defendants.

Mr. Robinson then proceeded to examine the case of Bills and Smith, which was by no means so strong as the present one, because there were no securities there, and yet a payment, made by the Bankrupt when he knew he was hopelessly bankrupt, was upheld, because when he borrowed the money he had promised to re-pay it on a particular day. The payment was made voluntarily, without any request or pressure by the creditor, and yet it was upheld, on the strength of the promise to pay on a particular day. Here the bankrupts had agreed to account for those goods at any time, and on the 27th June they did account for them.

Mr. Myburgh in reply, said that he had, in opening his case, contended upon the authority of well known principles and the cases cited by him, that if the payments in dispute were made by Mackellar and Co. voluntarily and in contemplation of bankruptcy, they were bad, as being frauds upon the bankruptcy laws; and he submitted that the facts which had been proved and the letters which had been put in, and the inferences which might fairly be drawn from these facts proved that the payments came within the category of voluntary payments. His friend (Mr. Robinson) had contended that the payments had not been made in contemplation of bankruptcy; but he (Mr. M.) contended that it was not necessary to shew that a technical bankruptcy was in contemplation, and in his opinion the only reasonable conclusion that could be come to upon the evidence before the Court was, that Mackellar and Co. were, and that Mr. Gordon knew that they were, hopelessly insolvent at the time the payments were made, and that bankruptcy or arrangements, which for all practical purposes was the same thing, must inevitably follow.

The interest to prefer the Bank could fairly be inferred from the circumstance that, on the 0th June, when M. & Co. were owing the teamen Tls 200,000 and European creditors Tls. 60,000, they put off their importunate and pressing creditors with promises, and paid the bank Tls. 30,000 upon a bare request of the manager. Now a mere demand was not sufficient to take a payment out of the category of voluntary payments, the demand must have a preponderating influence on the mind of the debtor and must be the primary cause of the payment. Mr. M. then quoted the case of Vanlactel v. Booker in which Baron Parker said that if the jury thought the request had no effect on the bankrupt's mind, and that he meant to give a fraudulent preference and defeat the distribution of his property under the bankruptcy laws, the circumstance of there having been a demand goes for nothing. It had been urged on behalf of the defendants that the payments were good, having been made in the ordinary course of business and in pursuance of a previous agreement. He presumed that most payments made by merchants were made in the ordinary course of business, and the books proved that most payments that have been successfully set aside as being frauds upon the bankrupt laws were made in the ordinary course of business. The circumstances that bills against teas for a larger amount than Mackellar and Co.'s debt was paid into the Bank to the credit of their account, and that the Bank were permitted to appropriate Tls. 30,000, made no difference. To all intents it was as much a payment as if made in Sycee or by cheque. The accident of the Chartered Bank being the banker of the bankrupts as well as the purchasers of these bills, could hardly be held to change the character of the payment. His friend's arguments as regards the payment made on the 27th June, the day before Mackellar and Co. stopped payment, were fallacious—inasmuch as they were based upon the assumption that the proceeds of the goods held by the bank as security were specially applied in payment of Mackellar and Co.'s acceptances, when the fact was that Mackellar and Co., whether in pursuance of leave or without leave was immaterial, had sold and delivered the goods some time previously and had passed the proceeds into their cash and made use of them for their purposes. The proceeds had not been even marked as especially set aside to pay for the bills, and been applied for that purpose but had been made use of by Mackellar and Co., so that the bills were paid out of the assets of the estate, in which all the creditors were entitled to share. Even assuming that payment on goods when made in pursuance of a prior agreement; the payments in dispute are not good because they were not made in pursuance of the prior agreement, which Mr. Maccall had stated was that the actual proceeds of the goods should be applied towards payment of the acceptances. Here the proceeds had been diverted and other monies paid. To him it appeared that every payment of a debt might be considered to be made in pursuance of a prior agreement. He argued that Mackellar and Co., should be considered as factors who, having sold the banker's goods and applied the proceeds of the goods to their own use, became debtors to the Bank, who had no better right then ordinary creditors. He lastly contended that although the payments were made in pursuance of a prior agreement, if they were made with intent to prefer, they must still be held to be bad.

Judgement reserved.

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April 22nd.

G. J. W. Cowie v. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Mr. Myburgh for plaintiff.

Mr. Harwood for defendants.

On the 14th instant, the plaintiff obtained a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause, why the judgment given in their favor on the 7th instant should not be set aside and entered for the plaintiff.

Mr. Harwood in support of the judgment said that this claim was divisible into two parts, first for money expended before the alleged transfer and secondly for money advanced and services rendered after the alleged transfer. With regard to the first, it was such a debt that one partner could not sue another for, and he quoted Lindley (p. 879) in support of this. It might be urged that this was a stated account, but by cases which he (Mr. H.) would quote (Tudor's cases 324) it was shown this was not a stated account. The transfer to Mr. Loureiro was not in accordance with the deed of settlement, but as the other side would probably argue that Messrs. Sassoon acquiesced in the transfer by being present at subsequent meetings. etc. he (Mr. H.) would quote (Lindley p. 805 and the case of *ex parte* Morgan 18 Law Journal and *ex parte* Law) to show this did not amount to an acquiescence which would entitle Mr. Cowie to recover.

Mr. Myburgh in support of the rule contended that though the signature on the deed was not for a specific share, the transfer was valid and proper, as the deed had been signed once and this having been done, it was not necessary to sign it again. Mr. Myburgh then went on to argue that Messrs. Sassoon & Co. had acquiesced in the transfer as they had attended subsequent meetings, and contended that they were estopped from denying that Mr. Cowie stopped from denying that he was a shareholder, and quoted Lindley on Partnership p. 98 and p 103 and Roscoe on evidence p. 419 in support of this argument.

Judgment.

At the trial of this case I gave leave to the plaintiff to set aside my judgement if they could convince me that my ruling with reference to the ability of the plaintiff to sue the defendants, was bad in law. The facts of the case were as follow. Both the plaintiffs and defendants were shareholders in a partnership called the Shanghai Brick and Saw Mill Co., the plaintiffs being also treasurers and agents of the Co. This partnership had fallen into difficulty and, under the terms of the so-called Deed of Settlement (which in fact was nothing more than an agreement embodying the terms of the partnership,) arrangements had been come to to wind up and dissolve. If appeared that the plaintiffs were creditors of the Company to a considerable amount, and had instituted this action against the defendants as members of the partnership and therefore liable for all its debts. A portion of the claim was undoubtedly in existence previous to an alleged transfer of their shares to another co-partner, but the plaintiffs relied upon a so-called account stated between themselves and the co-partners, at a meeting held on the 24th April 1867. At this meeting the accounts were passed and they unquestionably disclosed the fact of the sum of 285 Tls. being due to Cowie & Co. as agents, and also a cash account of 5 2·4 Tls. due to the same parties for monies advanced; and had the question not arison of whether or not Messrs. Cowie and Co. must still be considered shareholders in the Company, I should have been of opinion that the act of passing these accounts was evidence of an account stated between the plaintiff and the complainant.

Messrs. Cowie alleged that they parted with their shares in 1864 to Mr. Loureiro, and that since that date, they have never held themselves out or been considered as shareholders. Of these facts however, there is no evidence, except the statement of Messrs. Cowie and a record in the transfer book of shares in the handwriting of Mr. Cowie, to the effect that share 112 which he held, had been transfered to Mr. Loureiro. An inference was attempted to be drawn from a paper drawn up by Messrs. Cowie and Co, headed the "S. B. and S. Mill Co, in liquidation" purporting to be a list of the liabilities of the Company as also a list of the share-

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holders liable to defray them, in the latter of which the name of Mr. Cowie does not appear, nor does the name of Mr. Loureiro; but for the preparation of this document I find no authority in the minutes of the proceedings of the Company, and it is admitted that it was drawn up by the plaintiffs. I cannot therefore treat it as an admission by the defendants or any one else, that they no longer considered Messrs. Cowie and Co. as shareholders. Moreover, in the minutes of the proceedings I see no variation of the mode in which Mr. Cowie appeared at the several meetings held at the Company's office. In no instance does it appear that Mr. Cowie ever drew any distinction between himself, when he was undoubtedly a shareholder, and when as he states he had ceased to be one—there is nothing therefore in the minutes of the proceedings, to show that Mr. Cowie ever described himself as a shareholder, for he always appears as agent for absent shareholders, although he undoubtedly was present at a meeting when he held a share, notwithstanding which his name is not amongst the list of shareholders. I cannot draw therefore the inference which the learned counsel for the plaintiffs wished me to draw, namely, that he never, subsequently to 1864, attended as a shareholder; because prior to 1864 it equally little appears that he so attended.

I think therefore that there is absolutely no evidence that the shareholders ceased to treat the plaintiff as one of themselves, and they (defendants) are not therefore estopped from denying that he has ceased to be a member of the Partnership.

The suggested transfer, the defendants allege, is invalid, because the Deed of Settlement was not signed by the transferee as required by the 6th article of the Deed of Settlement. The plaintiffs contend on the other hand that, inasmuch as Mr. Loureiro had signed the deed in respect of numerous other shares which he had subscribed for when the Company was established, that it was not necessary for him to sign it again in respect of the share so transferred, and that, having once signed the Deed of Settlement, he had done all that he was required to by its terms.

In considering this point I am bound to bear in mind that Mr. Cowie was unquestionably a shareholder at the time when the larger part of this debt was incurred by the Company, and that he now seeks to relieve himself of a disability which the law imposes on partners (viz., that they cannot sue each other) in order to put himself in the position to sue a co-partner. Under these circumstances the defendants, I think, are justified in insisting that Mr. Cowie should clearly show that he has, in accordance with the strict terms of the partnership deed, divested himself of a character burdened with the disability, before he seeks to inflict a liability towards himself which did not exist while that character lasted, and does not now exist, if the transfer by which he relieves himself from the disability is not valid under the Articles of partnership.

Now it is to be noted, as showing the view which Mr Cowie as well as other shareholders, took of the meaning to be attached to the 13th Article, that they affixed their Signatures to each share. Mr. Loureiro signed the deed of settlement 54 times in respect of 54 shares, and the other shareholders do the same in respect of the shares held by them. Now there can be no better interpretation of a document than that which, by common accord, all the parties themselves attach to it; and these numerous signatures are evidence to my mind that the several parties to the Deed of Settlement intended that the Signature of each shareholder should be affixed in respect of each share that he might hold. But assuming for the moment that this evidence is not worth much, is there anything unreasonable, or unnecessary in putting such a construction upon the Article in question? It distinctly says, "that no transfer shall be valid" until a certain act is done. And the 8th Article declares that each share shall represent one vote. Now assuming that Mr. Loureiro had parted with all the shares in respect of which he had signed the Deed, and that the transfer of such shares had been duly made, would not his liability in respect of such shares, have ceased? Would not in fact his signature have been in law cancelled—*Quoad* the Co. he would have ceased to have any interest in it, and in respect of all obligations, subsequent to such cessation, he would have been free. On the purchase of a new share he would have to comply with all the requirements of the Deed, and could it be argued that the transfer to him of a new share so purchased was valid, until he had complied with terms of the Deed? Take the ordinary case of a partner retiring from a firm, with the consent of his co-partners; could it be held, on his re-entry years afterwards, that his former signature to the Deed was a sufficient signature, and that no new assent to the contract would be necessary? Clearly not; because the signature to a contract entered into in the year 1860, would never be held to be evidence of assent to a contract entered into in 1870. If then it is clear from this argument, that there are circumstances which would clearly render a fresh signature necessary, in order to validate the transfer, such interpretation as would cover all possible or probable contingencies should be put upon the Article when its meaning is called in question. Then on the question of notice, each shareholder has a right to know who his co-partners are. What evidence would there be, first of an old partner having ceased to be a partner, or a of new partner having been introduced, unless something more than the unaccepted transfer of a share in the handwriting of the transferer in the books of the partnership were required. In this particular case, it is to be noted that the entry in the Transfer Book is made by Mr. Cowie himself, and there is no evidence that it was ever brought to the notice of the other shareholders or to the Defendants—still less of the time when it was bought. I can easily understand shareholders consenting to a great deal when they think they are dealing with one of themselves, who has no greater or other rights than they have, and it is not difficult to imagine that they might be inclined to take a very different view of that position if they knew they were dealing with a person in a position to make them equally responsible to him. Notice of any change of position or character seems to me to become very important in such a case, and as a strict compliance with the terms of the 13th Article of the Deed of Settlement would have supplied this notice, I think the Plaintiff is not in a position to take advantage of any non-compliance or informality.

In Lindley on partnership p 98. it is distinctly laid down that purchasers of shares are not shareholders, until they have complied with all the formalities necessary to render them shareholders, as between themselves and the Company. And shareholders who have sold their shares remain shareholders until they have complied with all the formalities necessary to enable them to prove that as between themselves and the Company, they are shareholders no longer.

Now it is clear that Mr. Cowie, whose name is down as a shareholder, must remain a shareholder until a valid transfer of his share has been effected, and as I am of opinion that under the 13th article there has been no valid transfer of the share he held, it follows that he still remains a shareholder, and cannot therefore sue co-partners. I think under all the circumstances of this case, seeing that Mr. Cowie is seeking to fasten a liability on a person who was his co-partner, it is peculiarly incumbent on him to show that he has ceased to be a shareholder, and has observed all the necessary formalities. Now the only evidence he brings forward is a note in his own handwriting, that his share has been transferred to Mr. Louriero. There is no evidence of acceptance by Mr. Louriero; there is no evidence that, in respect of that share, Mr. Louriero has assumed any responsibility, or that any sufficient notice had ever been given to any of the shareholders that their partner, Mr. Cowie, had ceased to be their partner and by such a cessation was in a position to sue them—I think therefore that the position taken by Mr. Harwood on behalf of his clients must be sustained. Mr. Cowie has his remedy in a Court of equity against his Co-partners, and such Court will take, or cause to be taken, the accounts between the partners and will decree what sums shall be payable by whom and to whom. I do not say that in a case like the present, Mr. Cowie will get all he desires by such a mode of proceeding, but as far as this Court, sitting in equity, can afford him assistance, it will do so to the extent of and within its jurisdiction.

Looking at the peculiar features of this case I think I am only doing right in ordering each party to pay their own costs.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.

*April 18th*, 1868.

Before Sir Edmund Hornby, *Chief Judge.*

*In re* C. Treasure Jones.

*Judgment.*

I have delayed giving judgment in this matter as the Bankrupt expressed a wish to go through his accounts, with a view of correcting some errors into which he thought he had fallen on the occasion of his last examination. These errors, if they were errors, have not been corrected, and I understand that the Bankrupt is not desirous of any further delay. I shall, therefore, proceed to deliver my judgment in the matter of the Bankruptcy.

The Bankrupt in this case applies for his discharge. He is opposed by his creditors, amongst whom appears the British Consul, representing H. M.'s Government, and he opposes the discharge prayed for, on the ground that during the time the Bankrupt occupied an important official position in the Consulate he appropriated divers sums, which in his official capacity he had received on Government account, to his own use. I have carefully gone over the evidence in support of the proof tendered and admitted of this debt due to H. M.'s Government, and I have reluctantly, but without the slightest doubt, come to the conclusion that the Bankrupt did receive the monies of which the debt consists on account of the Government, and that he did appropriate them to his own use, and that in so doing he has made himself liable to all the consequences of the Act 24-25 Vic., Cap. 96.

In his explanation of this conduct or rather misconduct, the Bankrupt urges that it is not himself that is to blame, but the system which he found established, and which he only followed. I cannot, however, see the slightest pretence for assuming that the system, whatever it was, which he found to exist at the Consulate of keeping the public monies, is to blame for his appropriation of them. That system was, as every other system must be, based on the belief that the officer entrusted with the keeping of the public money, was honest and trustworthy, and although it is possible that additional checks might have been provided which would render such conduct as the Bankrupt has been clearly guilty of, more easy of speedy detection, yet it is a most dangerous doctrine to hold, that because great confidence was reposed in him, and fewer checks against misconduct were imposed than might have been, that therefore the system is to blame and not the party who has betrayed the trust reposed in him, and found means to evade the slight checks which may have hardly been thought necessary in the position which the Bankrupt stood to his employers.

The misappropriation of the public monies has already formed the subject of a criminal trial when the jury were discharged, not being able to agree on a verdict, and a *nolle prosequi* has since been entered by H. M.'s Government, who have thus abandoned the intention of prosecuting the Bankrupt again at the bar of a criminal court.

I conceive, therefore, that I am relieved from the necessity of ordering a trial under the 159th section of the Act, since had it been desirable in the interests of public justice, it was open to the Government to have taken this course, and to have a second time sent the Bankrupt before a jury; but because this leniency has been shown to the Bankrupt I am not, in my character and position of Commissioner in Bankruptcy, the less bound to enquire into the conduct of the Bankrupt, and to determine whether he has been guilty of any of the offences mentioned in the 159th section, and I find that he has improperly appropriated money that did not belong to him, but was on the contrary entrusted to his care as a public officer. I wish I could have come to any other conclusion; but the evidence given at the tral, as well as on his examination before this Court on his application for his discharge, has conclusively satisfied my mind, not only that he has converted to his own use such monies, but that he has wilfully or from sheer inability been unable to account for large sums of money which have unquestionably passed through his hands, and which he has obtained, as in the case of the public monies, improperly, and in the case of loans, such as that from his fellow clerk Mr. Tapp, without the slightest heed of how he was to repay them. I cannot look upon such conduct as the simple result of misfortune or carelessness. Beyond the purchase of the "Recorder" newspaper, and the building of a small farm, I cannot find that he has been engaged in any speculation, rash or prudent; and after making full allowance for the losses (if any) incurred by those two liabilities, there still remains a large balance of money entirely unaccounted for. Whether the balance has been spent in riotous living, or whether it has been concealed, there is no evidence before me; but the fact remains the same that it is unaccounted for in the slightest degree.

The wording of the section prevents my attaching such conditions as I should feel it my duty to attach if I were able, to the grant of the discharge. If I punish the Bankrupt by withholding it from him altogether, I prevent him from engaging in any occupation in which, by the industrious use of his abilities, he may eventually attain the means of discharging the debts which he owes to his creditors. If I imprison him, I send him forth after his punishment is undergone a free man, it is true, but not the better fitted or the better able to win back the position in the world he has lost by his folly or his carelessness. If I charge his after acquired property or earnings, I must grant him his discharge; nor can I withold from him such protection as this Court is then bound to afford.

I cannot conceive that the Legislature intended a man guilty of the misconduct of which the Bankrupt has been unquestionably guilty, should be enabled to come to this Court and get a discharge from his liabilities. I have also to consider the interests of his creditors. I shall, therefore, grant the Bankrupt his discharge, subject to the condition that one-third of his future earnings or income be set aside for the discharge of his debts and that any after acquired property be also rendered available for the same purpose. So long as these conditions are observed, so long will he be free from arrest; but if he fails to observe them the grant of the discharge is *ipso facto* rescinded; his protection from arrest ceases, and he is liable to each of his creditors in the same way as a judgment debtor is liable, and as against him they will possess all the rights over his person and property which judgment creditors possess over that of their debtors.

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April 23rd.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

*In re* A. Mason.

The bankrupt surrendered and applied to file an amended statement of his account.

R. Boll claimed $68.25 for goods supplied, which was admitted.

There were no assets. The day for the Bankrupt to apply for his order of discharge was fixed for May 11th.

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## Correspondence.

THE NANZING DUES.

*To the Editor of the*

North-China Herald.

Sir,—The pleasant dogmatic tone in which the Editor of the *Recorder* speaks of the course of negociation for refund of the Nanzing silk squeezes, would lead one to suppose that he had inspected the records of the Taotai's yamên or of H. M.'s Consulate. This may or may not be the fact, at any rate I can vouch that any other person who had read the correspondence would have come to very different conclusions.

The facts, as deducible from the correspondence, show that, during Mr. Medhurst's tenure of office, the only advance towards settlement of the claims was that the Shanghai Taotai formally acknowledged the receipt of a certain number of them. Further action was stopped by the fact that the Rebels had taken Ningpo, the place from which any refund of illegal squeezes in Chekiang province (such as these) was properly payable. Under Sir F. Bruce's sanction the claims were left in abeyance while that province was disturbed. Mr. Medhurst never refused to receive Ningpo drawbacks, nor would he (I think) have done so if he had had the opportunity. It was not till late in 1864, that authority from the Tsungli Yamên was received for the repayment of the squeeze, and then the refund was to take place in precisely the mode which has just been followed. By some misunderstanding between the authorities (both native and Foreign) at Shanghai and Ningpo, as to the precise method of investigating the claims, a further delay took place; —this certainly is to be regretted, but it is quite intelligible when the enormous pressure of business during Sir Harry Parkes's time is taken into account. It was not until last year that a full enquiry disclosed the grounds of the misunderstanding after which a personal visit by H. M.'s Vice-Consul to the Chekiang Futai was all that was required to clench the matter.

In view of the notorious fact that every statement in print, affecting the relations between the Treaty Powers and China, is translated by linguists and finds its way at once to the Provincial Authorities and to Peking, a Newspaper Editor, after having already been frequently convicted of grave mistakes, should surely act with more caution than to accept implicity asseverations of fact by hangers-on at public offices.

Justitia.

(*Continued on page* 191.)

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# Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

*From Imperial Maritime Customs.*

## TEA.

### TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Dust. | Souchong. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gunpowder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | | 302,613.14 | 359.06 | 199.77 | 303,181.87 | 5,226.60 | 320.20 | 30,190.81 | 7,099.56 | 1,821.57 | 10,675.57 | 21,244.94 | 77,027.72 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total.... | 302,613.14 | 359.06 | 199.77 | 303,181.87 | 5,226.60 | 320.20 | 30,190.81 | 7,099.56 | 1,821.57 | 10,675.57 | 21,244.94 | 77,027.72 |

### TO UNITED STATES.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Oolong. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Sorts. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gunpowder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 570.85 | 39,283.41 | 6,592.34 | 483.66 | 3,270.44 | 8,088.50 | 10,831.42 | 68,290.62 |
| Tavistock | April 18 | New York | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,718.67 | 253.65 | .. | 292.06 | 654.18 | 995.92 | 4,914.43 |
| Costa Rica | " 17 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.54 | 10.05 | 15.59 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total.... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 570.85 | 41,802.08 | 6,785.99 | 483.66 | 3,579.50 | 8,748.17 | 11,837.39 | 73,229.64 |

### TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Dust. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gunpowder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | | 6,093.96 | .. | 44,474.14 | 50,568.07 | .. | 125.63 | 2,306.31 | 407.51 | 357.20 | .. | 123.75 | 3,240.36 |
| Suwo-Nada | April 17 | Hongkong | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27.45 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total .... | 6,093.96 | .. | 44,474.14 | 50,568.07 | .. | 125.63 | 2,333.76 | 407.51 | 357.20 | .. | 123.75 | 3,267.81 |

## SILK.

| | To Great Britain. | To Marseilles. | To America. | To Hongkong & Coast Ports. | Total China. | Japan Transhipped. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Total as per last Report | 28872 | 8710 | 363 | 547 | 38492 | 8006 | 46499 |
| | 570 | 160 | 4 | .. | 737 | 811 | 1548 |
| Total.... | 29442 | 8870 | 367 | 547 | 39229 | 8817 | 48047 |

## COTTON.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Hongkong. Export | Hongkong. Re-export. | Hongkong. Tran-shipped. | Coast Ports. Export. | Coast Ports. Re-export. | Coast Ports. Tran-shipped. | Japan. Export. | Japan. Re-export. | Japan. Tran-shipped. | Total. Piculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | 293.00 | .. | 200.00 | 12,010.17 | .. | .. | 5,240.25 | .. | .. | 17,972.72 |
| Stella | April 15 | .. | .. | .. | 144.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 144.00 |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total.... | | 293.00 | .. | 200.00 | 12,154.17 | .. | .. | 5,240.25 | .. | .. | 18,116.72 |

## OPIUM

### OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18th, 1868.

IMPORTED.

| | Malwa. Chests. | Malwa. Weight. | Patna. Chests. | Patna. Weight. | Benares. Chests. | Benares. Weight. | Persian. Chests. | Persian. Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels | 596 | 596.00 | 195 | 234.00 | 96 | 115.20 | .. | .. |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed | .. | .. | 2 | 2.40 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Imported direct to the shore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 596 | 596.00 | 197 | 236.40 | 96 | 115.20 | .. | .. |
| Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption | 20 | 20.00 | 108 | 129.60 | 50 | 60.00 | .. | .. |

RE-EXPORTED.

| Description. | Chinkiang. Chts. | Chinkiang. Wght. | Kiukiang. Chts. | Kiukiang. Wght. | Hankow. Chts. | Hankow. Wght. | Chefoo. Chts. | Chefoo. Wght. | Tientsin. Chts. | Tientsin. Wght. | Newchwang. Chts. | Newchwang. Wght. | Ningpo. Chts. | Ningpo. Wght. | Hongkong. Chts. | Hongkong. Wght. | Total. Chts. | Total. Wght. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malwa | 78 | 78.00 | 53 | 53.00 | 163 | 163.00 | 56 | 56.00 | 75½ | 75.50 | .. | .. | 93 | 93.00 | .. | .. | 518½ | 518.50 |
| Patna | 10 | 12.00 | 2 | 2.40 | 4 | 4.80 | 1 | 1.20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 20.40 |
| Benares | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Turkey | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 88 | 90.00 | 55 | 55.40 | 167 | 167.80 | 57 | 57.20 | 75½ | 75.50 | .. | .. | 93 | 93.00 | .. | .. | 533½ | 538.90 |

## FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

| Name of Vessel. | Flag. | Rig. | Tons. | Voyage. | Lay Days. | Rates. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marcellus | British | Barque | 275 | To Tientsin | 15 | $ 0.55 | Per picul. |
| Ta-Loe | Germ. | " | 342 | " " Newchwang and back | 26 | $ 0.51 | " |
| Tynedale | British | " | 583 | " Newchwang and back | 28 | $ 0.29 | " |
| Alma | Germ. | " | 306 | " " " | 20 | $ 0.33 | " |
| Niphon | " | " | 472 | " " " | 27 | $3650.00 | In full. |
| Catharina | " | " | 340 | " Monthly charter | — | $1450.00 | Per month. |

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SHANGHAI, APRIL 24, 1868.

## IMPORTS.

The first Mail under new regulations arrived per the Contract steamer *Douglas* on the 21st instant. There has been little worth note since our issue on the 15th; the arrivals have been few and the business less active. The arrivals are the *Forward Ho* from Liverpool and the *Dilkhoosh* from London, and the usual amount from the Coast ports and Japan. There has been a case of considerable interest before the Supreme Court. The creditors Assignees of the Estate of Mackellar & Co. *v.* Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. the evidence will be found in our columns. Judgement has not yet been given. In the Bankruptcy of C. Treasure Jones, judgement has been given—one-third of the Bankrupt's earnings or income, and the whole of any after acquired property to be set aside for the discharge of his debts. We have not learnt any more on the question of Bonded Warehouses, but we should much like to know if the statement that the question so far as regarded Shanghai was settled in favour of the system in 1864, why it has not been carried into effect, or why it needs re-opening now.

SOFT GOODS.—Transactions in piece Goods since the issue of last report have been on a moderate scale.

Grey Shirtings.—Have been less sought after and prices show a reduction on those last quoted. Rates for 7 lbs. range from 1.90 *a* 1.96 per piece at which they are weak, and for 8 lbs. 2.25 *a* 2.30 with few sellers at the former figure. The arrival of the *Forward Ho* may induce less firmness on the part of holders. The Hankow market continues to be mainly affected by the position of our own, but its consumption of Grey Goods seems bonâ fide, and going on steadily. It is difficult to obtain reliable advices from Tientsin, though native accounts speak of an increasing consumption at current rates.

Sales of Grey Shirtings in this market from first hands since last Mail left are estimated at 35 *a* 40,000 pieces.

The Customs Returns for 1867 gives the Import into Shanghai from Great Britain Hongkong, Japan and other foreign ports at pieces 2,132 574. valued at Tls. 5,888,026.

*T*-Cloths.—Are still readily saleable. though there is not quite so much disposition to buy ordinary Cloths. The prices current are very irregular, ranging from Tls. 1.45 *a* 1 90 for 6 lbs. and Tls. 1.80 *a* 2.15 for 7 lbs. 8 lbs. 36 in, also vary considerable in value. Quotations being from Tls. 2.30 *a* 2.80 per piece.

Customs Returns for 1867. Imported, pieces 542,539, valued @ Tls. 1,345,815.

White Shirtings.—A fair business has been done in these Goods at slightly better rates for the higher counts. For 56 reed Chinese rates are a little weaker. Finest Goods have been in small enquiry at good prices. Customs Returns, Imports for 1867, pieces 270,098 valued at Tls. 745,413.

Drills.—Both English and American have been much sought after.

Chintzes.—Of best patterns have realised extreme prices as compared with those last noted, fine colors and assortments being worth Tls. 1.90 *a* 1.95 per piece.

Velvets & Velveteens.—22 inch Black have been in moderate demand at quotations. 26in Black scarce and wanted.

Woollens.—Sales of Figured Orleans were continued after the departure of last Mail, about 50,000 pcs in all having found buyers at quotations. The demand has since slackened.

Long Ells.—Have gradually improved in value, and it is not likely that the present low scale of prices can be continued.

Customs Returns, Imports 1867—Pieces 131,928, valued at Tls. 875.853.

Camlets.—Demand limited without change in prices. Customs Returns—Imports 1867—Pieces 98,562 valued at Tls. 1,576,363.

Other classes of Woollens show no alteration, and are in very small request.

*Customs Return—Imports for* 1867.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spanish Stripes | Pcs. | 57,356 | Value Tls. 749,599 |
| Lustres and Orleans, Plain and Figured | ,, | 475,110 | ,, 2,523,240 |
| Cloth, Broad, Habit and Medium | ,, | 27,410 | ,, 794,261 |

METALS.—Iron.—The market during the past few days has been in a rather better position and a slight advance in prices has been established—Nail Rod may be quoted Tls. 2.55 *a* 2.65. Of Nail Rod and Bar, there were imported in 1867, 70,386 piculs, valued at Tls. 167,352.

LEAD.—Quiet, dealers buying very cautiously, best brands Tls 6.65, ordinary Tls. 6.50. Pig Lead imported in 1867 29,869 piculs, valued at Tls. 139,000.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Black Pepper, in demand. Dye Woods, small sales only.

SUGAR.—No transactions, the market at out ports also unusually quiet—Imports 15,038 piculs Brown, 11,159 piculs White—Exports 5,141 piculs Brown, 2,9.3 piculs White, quotations nominal.

RICE.—The Export of this grain and of Wheat to the North continues, 23,650 piculs have been shipped in foreign bottoms, since the 14th prices remain unaltered.

COAL.—Since the 15th the only arrivals have been of Formosa Coal to the extent of 1,000 tons, which were placed at Tls. 7 *a* 7.80 per ton from ships side, the market otherwise has been very quiet and prices are quite nominal.

The Customs returns give Imports for 1867. 60,488 tons value Tls. 596,357.

LAND & HOUSES.—Little doing. The lots having water frontage to the Wangpoo offered on the 21st were withdrawn, the highest offer being Tls 15 per mow or equal to about £30 per acre, which considering the land at present is only available for agricultural purposes and is subject to a government tax of 1,500 Cash per mow or about 36s. per acre was full value. In old England there is plenty of Land fenced and drained to be rented for less money per acre than the amount of this tax.

SHARES.—We hear of no excitement in these securities.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 74.80 equal Mex. $ 100.

| | | T.m.c. | | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grey Shirtings—** | | | | |
| 7 lbs. | ₱ pc. | 1.9.0 | to | 1.9.6 |
| 8.4 to 8.6 lbs. | ,, | 2.2.5 | ,, | 2.3.0 |
| 9 to 9.12 lbs. | ,, | 2.7.0 | ,, | 3.2.5 |
| White Shirtings | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| 56 Reed | ,, | 2.1.0 | ,, | 2.2.0 |
| 60 ,, | ,, | 2.2.5 | ,, | 2.3.0 |
| 64 ,, | ,, | 2.3.5 | ,, | 2 4.5 |
| 66 ,, | ,, | 2.5.0 | ,, | 2.5.5 |
| 72 ,, | ,, | 2.6.5 | ,, | 2.7.0 |
| 80 *a* 84 Reed | ,, | 3.0.0 | ,, | 3.1.0 |
| **T-Cloths—** | | | | |
| 6 lbs. | ,, | 1.4.5 | ,, | 1.9.0 |
| 7 lbs. | ,, | 1.8.0 | ,, | 2.1.5 |
| 8 to 8 4 lbs. | ,, | 2.3.0 | ,, | 2.8.0 |
| American Drills, 40 yds. | ,, | 4.2.5 | ,, | 4.4.0 |
| American Jeans, 30 yds. | ,, | 3.7.0 | ,, | ..... |
| American Sheetings, 40yds. | ,, | 4.4.0 | ,, | 4.5.0 |
| English Drills, 40 yds. | ,, | 4.0.0 | ,, | 4.2.0 |
| Dutch Drills 30 *a* 40 yds. | ,, | 3.7.0 | ,, | 3.8.0 |
| Handkerchiefs, Blue | ₱ doz. | 0.6.5 | ,, | 0.7.0 |
| Brown | ,, | 0.6.5 | ,, | 0.7.0 |
| White Figured Shirtings | ₱ pc. | 2 3.0 | ,, | 2.3.5 |
| Dyed, | ,, | ..... | ,, | |
| **Brocades—** | | | | |
| White, 40 yds. | ,, | 2.4.0 | ,, | 2.4.5 |
| Dyed, | ,, | 2.5.0 | ,, | 2.9.0 |
| Damasks, Dyed, 40 yds. | ,, | 4.5.0 | ,, | 5.1.0 |
| Gentian Shirtings | ,, | 2.7.0 | ,, | 2.8.0 |

| | | T.m.c. | | T.m.c |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chintz—** | | | | |
| Assorted, | ,, | 1.5.0 | ,, | 1.9.5 |
| Blue | ,, | 1.5.0 | ,, | 1.6.0 |
| Brown | ,, | 2.3.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Scarlet | ,, | | ,, | |
| Turkey Reds, 24 yds. | ,, | 2.2.5 | ,, | 2.5.0 |
| **Velvets—** | | | | |
| Black, 22 in. | ₱ yd. | 0.2.0 | ,, | 0 2.2 |
| Blue, 22 in. | ,, | 0.2.1 | ,, | 0.2.2 |
| **Velveteens—** | | | | |
| Black, 18 in. | ,, | 0.1.6 | ,, | 0.1.6½ |
| 26 in. | ,, | 0.2.4 | ,, | 0.2.5 |
| Dimities, 12 yds. 41 in. | ₱ pc. | 1.9.0 | ,, | 2.2.0 |
| Muslins, 12 yds. 42 in. | ,, | 0.7.5 | ,, | 1.0.0 |
| **Camlets, English—** | | | | |
| S, 56 yds. | ₱ p. | 12.7.5 | ,, | 13.2.5 |
| S S | ,, | 12.5.0 | ,, | 13.0.0 |
| S S S | ,, | 10.5.0 | ,, | 11.0.0 |
| Spanish Stripes, | ₱ yd. | 0.6.0 | ,, | 0.7.5 |
| Medium Broad and Habit Cloth | ,, | 0.9.0 | ,, | 1.1.0 |
| **Long Ells—** | | | | |
| Scarlet, 24 yds. H H | ₱ pc. | 6.2.5 | ,, | 6.4.5 |
| ,, C P H | ,, | 6.4.0 | ,, | 6.4.5 |
| Assorted, H H | ,, | 6.5.0 | ,, | 6.6.0 |
| ,, C P H | ,, | | ,, | |
| Lastings, 30 yds. | ,, | 12.0.0 | ,, | 12.5.0 |
| Crape Lastings, 30 yds. | ,, | 8.0.0 | ,, | 8.5.0 |
| Crape Lustres | ,, | 4.5.0 | ,, | 4.8.0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Orleans—** | | | | |
| Figured, 30 yds. | ₱ pc. | 3.4.5 | ,, | 3.8.0 |
| Plain, 30 yds. | ,, | 3.4.0 | ,, | 3.7.5 |
| **Iron—** | | | | |
| Nail Rod | ₱ pl. | 2.6.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Hoop | ,, | 2.4.0 | ,, | 2.5.0 |
| Flat and Round | ,, | 2.6.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Lead | ₱ pl. | 6.5.0 | to | 6.6.5 |
| Tin Plates | ₱ box | 5.0.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Steel | ₱ tub | 4.0.0 | ,, | 4.5.0 |
| Flints | ₱ pl. | 0.9.0 | ,, | 1.2.0 |
| Window Glass | ₱ box | 2.0.0 | ,, | 4.5.0 |
| **Pepper—** | | | | |
| Black | ₱ pl. | 5.6.0 | ,, | 5.8.0 |
| White | ,, | 8.5.0 | ,, | 9.0.0 |
| **Betel Nut—** | | | | |
| Cochin China | ,, | 3.0.0 | ,, | 3.3.0 |
| Singapore | ,, | 2.4.0 | ,, | 2.6.0 |
| **Rattans—** | | | | |
| Straits, common | ,, | 2.2.0 | ,, | 2.4.0 |
| Banjermassing | ,, | 4.2.0 | ,, | 4.4.0 |
| **Sapan Wood—** | | | | |
| 3 pieces weighing 1 picul | ,, | 2.6.0 | ,, | 2.9.0 |
| 6 *a* 7 ,, ,, | ,, | 2.1.0 | ,, | 2.4.0 |
| **Sandal Wood—** | | | | |
| South Sea Island | ,, | 3.3.0 | ,, | 3.5.0 |
| Malabar | ,, | 12.0.0 | ,, | 13.0.0 |
| **Mangrove Bark—** | | | | |
| Singapore and Penang | ,, | 2.0.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Siam | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tin—** | | | | |
| Straits | ₱ pl. | 19.0.0 | to | 19.5.0 |
| Malacca | ,, | 20.0.0 | ,, | 21.0.0 |
| **Rice—** | | | | |
| Arracan and Rangoon | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| Siam, Cargo | ,, | 1.0.0 | ,, | 1.2.0 |
| good to finest white | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| Saigon | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| Bengal, com. to middling | ,, | 1.20 | ,, | ..... |
| good to fine | ,, | 1.50 | ,, | ..... |
| Chinese | ,, | 1.2.0 | ,, | 1.5.0 |
| Japan | ,, | 1.3.0 | ,, | ..... |
| **Sugar—** | | | | |
| Black, Swatow and Amoy | ,, | 2.0.0 | ,, | 2.3.0 |
| Formosa | ,, | 2.0.0 | ,, | 2.5.0 |
| Brown, Hainan | ,, | 3.0.0 | ,, | 3.1.0 |
| Formosa & Amoy | ,, | 3.1.0 | ,, | 3.5.0 |
| Swatow | ,, | 3.5.0 | ,, | 3.6.0 |
| Canton | ,, | 2.5.0 | ,, | 3.2.0 |
| Manila | ,, | 2.3.0 | ,, | 2.8.0 |
| White, common to fair | ,, | 4.1.0 | ,, | 4.5.0 |
| medium | ,, | 4.9.0 | ,, | 5.3.0 |
| fine to finest | ,, | 6.1.0 | ,, | 6.5.0 |
| **Coals—** | | | | |
| English | ₱ ton | 11.0.0 | ,, | ..... |
| American Anthracite | ,, | 13.5.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Sydney | ,, | 11.0.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Japan | ,, | 6.7.5 | ,, | 7.5.0 |

OPIUM.—*Malwa* is still depressed, a slight rise which occurred in the early part of the fortnight, having been counteracted on the 21st by news that 2,100 chests had arrived in Hongkong, Tls. 510 is the closing rate.

*Patna.*—New dropped after the departure of the mail to Tls. 465; but more favorable advices from the south have since established an advance to Tls. 480 *a* 482. Old is quoted at Tls. 500.

*Benares.*—New is quoted Tls. 475 *a* 477.

| | *Malwa.* | *Patna.* |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on April 14th, 1868 | 3,422 Chests. | 615 Chests. |
| Imports since last Stocks | 1,080 ,, | 316 ,, |
| Total | 4,502 Chests. | 931 Chests. |
| Deliveries | 877 ,, | 240 ,, |
| Estimated Stocks on April 23rd, 1868 | 3,625 Chests. | 691 Chests |

## EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—With the exception of a small chop, bought at a further advance, to complete the cargo of the *Magellan*, no business has been done this month, there being no stock left. A few small parcels previously settled are held by the purchasers for shipment in the new clippers.

The month's Settlements comprise :— Exchange at 6s. 0d. and Freight £3 per ton.

200 chests Ningchow, low medium, ..... at Tls. 22.0.0 = 1s. 3d.

Re-shipments, none. Stock, none, against 450 chests last year.

Total Settlements and Shipments (not including the *direct* Export from Hankow,) 350,000 chests, against 330,000 chests last year.

GREEN TEAS.—The balance of these remaining on hand at the date of our last has been entirely bought up. The greater portion has gone to fill the *Tavistock*, which vessel, after lying on the berth some 3 months sailed at length for New York on the 19th instant. Prices show no change, being still above latest home rates. Only one small chop of 85 half-chests remains in stock, and the season is now therefore entirely closed until the arrival of the new Pingaueys in July.

The Settlements for the month comprise :—

Exchange 6s. 0d. and Freight £3 per ton.

1,500 ½-chests, common Fychow ..... Tls. 26.5.0 *a* 30.0.0 = 1s. 5½d. *a* 1s. 8d. = in New York, duty paid, gold cents 65 *a* 70.

3,000 ,, S.hai-pkd. and Japan mixed ..... Tls. 24.5.0 *a* 29.5.0 = 1s. 4¾d. *a* 1s. 7¾d. = in New York, duty paid, gold cents 62 *a* 69.

4,500 ½-chests.

Reshipments, none. Stock, 85 half-chests, against 12,000 half-chests at same date last year.

Total Settlements and shipments to date, 410,000 half-chests, against (reported) 368,000 half-chests to date last year.

HANKOW.—There is nothing new hence, the old season being long since at an end. Of the crop we hear that the weather had been favorable, and that the first picking would commence about the end of the present month. To the favorite districts an unusually large supply of capital, both foreign and native, had gone up, and the usual competition between the two was expected. In less esteemed localities fewer packing houses had been opened than last year.

Statistics for this and last season were :—

| | *Arrivals.* | *Settlements.* | *Stock.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867-8 | 340,000 chests. | 340,000 chests. | nil. |
| 1866-7 | 372,100 ,, | 369,000 ,, | 3,100 chests. |

KIUKIANG.—We have no news from this port, and simply repeat the Statistics given in our last.

Statistics for this and last season are :—

| | *Arrivals.* | | *Settlements.* | | *Stock.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Black.* | *Green.* | *Black.* | *Green.* | *Black.* | *Green.* | |
| 1867-8 | 150,800 | 148.000 | 150,800 | 148,700 | nil | nil | packages. |
| 1866-7 | 151,800 | 157,300 | 151,500 | 157,000 | 300 | 300 | ,, |

Export *of Tea from* Shanghai and Yangtsze Ports, *(in lbs.)*

| | | *Black.* | *Green.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Great Britnin, *direct*,— | | | | |
| Export from 1st June, 1867 | lbs. | 45,046,075 | 10,966,055 | 56,012,130 |
| April 12, "Magellan," to London | ,, | 328,875 | 220,951 | 549,826 |
| Total from 1st June 1867, to date | lbs. | 45,374.950 | 11,187,006 | 56.561.956 |
| Against total Export same period 1866-7 | lbs. | 47.005.905 | 8.717,463 | 55,723.368 |
| To North America, | | | | |
| Export from 1st June 1867 | lbs. | 14,884 | 13,473,856 | 13,488,740 |
| April 19, Tavistock," to New York | lbs. | ..... | 655 257 | 655,257 |
| Total from 1st June 1867, to date | lbs. | 14,884 | 13,473,856 | 13.488.740 |
| Against total Export same period 1866-7 | lbs. | 25.221 | 14,605,272 | 14,630.493 |

The Export for the present season to Great Britain, of *Black Tea*, is 1,800,000 pounds *below*, and of *Green Tea*, 1,900,000 pounds *above* the total of last season. To America the export of *Green Tea*, shews a falling off of 1,500,000 pounds.

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SILK.—The short interval between the Mail of the 15th Instant, and the present Steamer has prevented any business of importance being transacted, and the Settlements are estimated at barely 400 bales, of which 208 bales were exported on Tuesday per the French Mail Steamer "Dupleix" and also 206 bales Japan Silk. No material change in prices has taken place, and owing to the limited business transacted nearly all the quotations given below, must be considered nominal. The estimate of the Unsold Stock remains the same as last given, say about 300 bales.

The news received from the producing districts regarding the New Silk Season thus far is favorable. the last few days having been propitious, the Mulberry leaves have increased considerably in size, and the hatching of the Seed was expected to commence in a few days.

About 816 bales of Silk have been received from Yokohama since our last issue, and all have gone forward per Mail Steamers of 15th and 21st Instant.

| | 1867-68 | 1866-67 | 1865-66 | 1864-65 | 1863-64 | 1862-63 | 1861-62 | 1860-61 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales |
| Transactions since last mail are estimated at.. | 400 | 200 | 300 | 100 | 582 | 371 | 2,500 | 3,100 |
| Total Settlements for Coast, Europe & India, | 35,280 | 26,550 | 32,150 | 24,550 | 24,202 | 49,979 | 61,000 | 72,300 |
| Unsold Stock is estimated at .................... | 300 | 100 | 1 a 200 | 1 a 200 | 3000 a 3500 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 6,000 |

Total Export to date,—

| | Raw Silk. | Thrown. | Coarse. | Japan. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward from last Report ...... | 34,592 | 393 | ... | 8,596 | 43,581 |
| April 15th, "Cadiz" to Hongkong ......... | 539 | 48 | ... | 610 | 1,197 |
| ,, 17th, "Costa Rica" to America ...... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| ,, 22nd, "Dupleix" to Hongkong...... | 208 | ... | ... | 206 | 414 |
| Total ........................................ | 35,343 | 75 | ... | 9,412 | 45,196 |
| Season 1866-67 ................................ | 26,500 | 57 | 14 | 12,309 | 38,880 |

Prices—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 0d. per Tael.

| | | | | London Value per lb. 6th March, 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Tsatlee*,—Chop No. 1........ | None. | | None. | |
| ,, ,, 2........ | None. | | None. | |
| ,, ,, 3........ | None. | | None. | |
| Market ,, 3 & 3½ | None. | | None. | |
| ,, 4........ | Tls. 430 a 455 | per picul. | 22s. 11d. a 24s. 3d. p. lb. | 23s. 0d. a 24s. 0d. |
| ,, 5&com. | Tls. 380 a 400 | ,, | 20s. 5d. a 21s. 5d. ,, | 19s. 6d. a 21s. 6d. |
| *Karshing Taysaam* Chop No. 1........ | None. | | None. | |
| ,, ,, 2........ | Tls. 400 a 415 | ,, | 21s. 5d. a 22s. 2d. ,, | 22s. 0d. a 23s. 0d. |
| ,, ,, 3........ | Tls. 365 a 380 | ,, | 19s. 7d. a 20s. 5d. ,, | 20s. 0d. a 21s. 0d. |
| ,, ,, 4,5&com. | Tls. 340 a 350 | ,, | 18s. 4d. a 18s. 10d. ,, | 19s. 0d. a 20s. 0d. |
| *Chin Cum Taysaam* No. 1 ...... | None. | | None. | |
| ,, 2........ | None. | | None. | |
| ,, 3........ | None. | | None. | |
| ,, 4&com. | Tls. 350 a 370 | ,, | 18s. 10d. a 19s. 11d. ,, | 17s. 0d. a 19s. 0d. |
| *Yuenfa, and Hainings*,...... No. 1........ | None. | | None. | |
| ,, 2........ | None. | | None. | |
| ,, 3........ | Tls. 430 a 450 | ,, | 22s. 11d. a 24s. 0d. ,, | 22s. 0d. a 23s. 0d. |
| ,, 4&com. | None. | | None. | |
| *Hangchow Tsatlee, inferior* | Tls. 400 a 415 | ,, | 21s. 5d. a 22s. 2d. ,, | 20s. 0d. a 22s. 6d. |
| *Sewhings, inferior* ............ | None. | | None. | |
| *Laeyongs* ........................ | None. | | None. | |
| *Throwns* ........................ | Tls. 450 a 490 | ,, | 24s. 0d. a 26s. 0d. ,, | 24s. 0d. a 26s. 0d. |
| *Re-reeled Tsatlees* ............ | Tls. 530 a 570 | ,, | 28s. 2d. a 30s. 4d. ,, | |
| *Do. Hainings* ............ | Tls. 550 a 580 | ,, | 29s. 3d. a 30s. 11d. ,, | |
| *Szechuens, good* ............ | None. | | None. | |
| *Do. common*............ | None. | | None. | |

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been a limited business for this mail, the interval since the last one being short. Sterling rate advanced for Bank bills to 6s. at which rate however, at the close of the mail, Banks were unwilling to draw. Very little private paper has been settled from 6s. 0½d. to 6s. 0¾d. On Bombay, Bank paper has been sold at 299½ and 300½, On Calcutta nothing done, rates would be about 301½. On Hongkong, Banks 27½. Dollars steady at 74.80. Money in more request, and rates of interest rising.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *On London* | Bank Rate, sight,........................ | 5s. 10d. | per Tael. |
| | Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, ............ | 5s. 11¾d. a 6s. 0d. | per Tael. |
| | Credits, ,, ,, ............ | 6s. 0½d. | per Tael. |
| | Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight;... | 6s. 0½d. a 6s. 0¾d. | per Tael. |
| *On Paris*— | Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,...... | fcs. 7.62½ | per Tael. |
| | Documentary, 6 months' sight, ............ | fcs. 7.65 | per Tael. |
| *On Calcutta*— | Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ............ | Rs. 301 per 100 Taels. | |
| *On Bombay*— | ,, ,, ,, ............ | Rs. 303 ,, | |
| *On Hongkong*— | Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ............ | 27½ per cent discount. | |
| ,, | Private, 15 days' sight,............ | 28 ,, ,, | |

Bullion:—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111.5 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—74.8.0.

Carolus Dollars.—75.8.0.

Copper Cash.—1,490 per Tael.

## YOKOHAMA, APRIL 18, 1868.

## IMPORTS.

The market has remained in much the same state as when we last wrote—in fact business has nearly ceased altogether. The only enquiry for Grey Shirtings has been for re-export, or by foreign speculators; we have not heard of a transaction in Yarn. In Woollens the only sales made have been of Black Camlets, for which as much as $18 30 has been obtained, and of the cheaper kinds of Black Cloth. All Fancy Goods entirely neglected. Arms have been selling freely, Metals generally dull, but some Tin Plates have been sold at an advance on our last quotations.

At the moment of writing, there are symptoms of improvement in demand and as stocks of our staples are known to be bare in Yedo, there is little doubt that as soon as the political difficulty is solved, trade will be actively resumed.

| | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Yarn— | | |
| Nos. 16 to 24 ............ | ₱ pcl. | 41.00 to 42.00 |
| 28 to 32 ............ | ,, | 42.00 ,, 44.00 |
| 38 to 42 ............ | ,, | 38.00 ,, 39.00 |
| Grey Shirtings— | | |
| 7.0 lbs. ............ | ₱ pc. | 2.30 ,, 2.45 |
| 8¼ to 8¾ lbs. ............ | ,, | 2.80 ,, 2.85 |
| 8.6 to 8.8 lbs. ............ | ,, | 2.80 ,, 2.90 |
| White Shirtings— | | |
| 56 to 60 reed ............ | ,, | 3.10 ,, 3.40 |
| 64 to 72 ,, ............ | ,, | 3.50 ,, 3.70 |
| 68 to 72 ,, ............ | ,, | 3.70 ,, 4.10 |
| T-Cloths— | | |
| 6 to 7 lbs. ............ | ,, | 2.00 ,, 2.10 |
| 8 lbs. ............ | ,, | 2.20 ,, 2.50 |
| Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds. | ,, | 2.80 ,, 3.10 |
| Spotted Shirtings— | | |
| White ............ | ,, | 3.50 ,, 3.70 |
| Dyed ............ | ,, | 3.60 ,, 3.80 |
| Brocades— | | |
| White ............ | ,, | 3.50 ,, 3.70 |
| Dyed ............ | ,, | 3.60 ,, 3.80 |
| Velvets— | | |
| Black ............ | ,, | 10.00 ,, 10.25 |
| Assorted ............ | ,, | 8.00 ,, 9.00 |
| Taffachelass—Single warp | ,, | 3.00 ,, 3.30 |
| Do. Double warp | ,, | 3.80 ,, 4.20 |
| Chintzes ............ | ,, | 2.20 ,, 2.60 |
| Handkerchiefs ............ | ₱ doz. | 0.75 ,, 1.00 |

| | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|
| Camlets— | | |
| S ............ | ₱ pc. | 16.00 to 17.00 |
| S S ............ | ,, | 15.50 ,, 16.00 |
| S S S ............ | ,, | 13.00 ,, 14.00 |
| B B B ............ | ,, | 16.00 ,, 17.00 |
| Orleans— | | |
| Plain ............ | ,, | 3.75 ,, 5.00 |
| Figured ............ | ,, | 4.30 ,, 5.00 |
| Mousseline de Laine— | | |
| 30 yds., 30 in. ............ | ,, | 6.00 ,, 8.00 |
| Long Ells ............ | ,, | 8.00 ,, 9.50 |
| Lastings ............ | ,, | 13.00 ,, 16.00 |
| Lustres ............ | ,, | 4.00 ,, 5.50 |
| Blankets ............ | ₱ lb. | 0.55 ,, 0.70 |
| Iron Nail Rod ............ | ₱ pl. | 3.00 ,, 3.50 |
| Lead ............ | ,, | 7.00 ,, 7.75 |
| Tin ............ | ,, | 17.00 ,, 18.00 |
| Tin Plates ............ | ,, | 8.00 ,, 8.50 |
| Cotton— | | |
| Ningpo ............ Nominal. | ,, | ...... ,, ...... |
| Shanghai ............ ,, | ,, | ...... ,, ...... |
| Tientsin ............ ,, | ,, | ...... ,, ...... |
| Sugar, Canton— | | |
| White, No. 1 ............ | ₱ | 7.00 ,, 7.50 |
| No. 2 ............ | ,, | 6.50 ,, 6.75 |
| Brown, No. 1 ............ | ,, | 4.50 ,, 4.75 |
| Rice (China) ............ | ,, | 2.25 ,, 2.80 |
| Sapan Wood ............ | ,, | 1.50 ,, 2.00 |
| Rhubarb ............ | ₱ box. | 7.00 ,, ...... |

## EXPORTS.

| | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|
| Silk— | | |
| Mybash and Sinshu Best, ............ | ₱ pl. | 870 to 920 |
| Medium ............ | ,, | 640 ,, 740 |
| Inferior ............ | ,, | 820 ,, 850 |
| Koshu, best ............ | ,, | 770 ,, 825 |
| medium ............ | ,, | 660 ,, 720 |
| inferior ............ | ,, | 580 ,, 620 |
| Ida, good, long hanks...... | ,, | ... ,, ... |
| inferior ,, ...... | ,, | ... ,, ... |
| Oshu, best, ............ | ,, | 840 ,, 890 |
| medium ............ | ,, | 720 ,, 790 |
| inferior ............ | ,, | 600 ,, 650 |
| Sodai, best, ............ | ,, | 750 ,, 790 |
| medium ............ | ,, | 680 ,, 730 |
| inferior ............ | ,, | 600 ,, 650 |
| Atchezen, best, ............ | ,, | 690 ,, 730 |
| medium ............ | ,, | 600 ,, 650 |
| inferior ............ | ,, | 450 ,, 550 |
| Hatchojee, medium ............ | ,, | ... ,, ... |
| inferior ............ | ,, | ... ,, ... |

| | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|
| Tea— | | |
| Fine ............ | ₱ pl. | 31.00 to 33.00 |
| Good medium ............ | ,, | 28.00 ,, 30.00 |
| Medium ............ | ,, | 25.00 ,, 27.00 |
| Good common ............ | ,, | 22.00 ,, 24.00 |
| Seaweed, fine cut green ... | ,, | 5.50 ,, 6.00 |
| ,, ,, brown ... | ,, | 3.90 ,, 4.25 |
| Large uncut green ............ | ,, | 3.00 ,, 3.40 |
| ,, brown ............ | ,, | 1.60 ,, 2.00 |
| Cuttle Fish, No. 1 ............ | ,, | 14.00 ,, 14.50 |
| ,, 2 ............ | ,, | 11.00 ,, 11.50 |
| Dried Shrimps ............ | ,, | 13.00 ,, 14.50 |
| Mushrooms ............ | ,, | 45.00 ,, 48.00 |
| Tobacco, No. 1 ............ | ,, | 14 00 ,, ...... |
| Gall Nuts ............ | ,, | 8.00 ,, 8.50 |
| Vegetable Wax ............ | ,, | 16.00 ,, 17.00 |
| Ginseng, (50 pcs. per catty) | ,, | 1.50 ,, 4.20 |
| Rape Seed ............ | ,, | 3.90 ,, 4.00 |
| Rape Seed Oil ............ | ,, | 8.90 ,, 10.00 |
| Camphor ............ | ,, | 22.00 ,, 23.50 |

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. to 4s. 3⅝d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 3¾d. Credit Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 4d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 4¼d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 4½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 4¾d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 73¾. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 73¾. Hongkong,—10 days' sight Bank, 1 per cent discount. Private ½ per cent discount. Paris, Bank, 4 months' sight, 5.40 — 6 months' sight, 5.42½ Boos; 285 to 286.

FREIGHTS — To London, per sailing vessel, nothing loading To New York do., £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str.. $15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., $45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

### HANG-CHAU (AS IT IS.)

April 6th, 1868.

*To the Editor of the*
North-China Herald.

Sir,—When the rebels were driven from this city four years ago, perhaps not more than one fifth of the houses occupied four years previously were left standing, and many of those standing were mere shells. Those who first returned to the place did a large business in the way of plunder, so that on visiting the place, one month after the city was re-occupied by the Imperialists, the term by which to characterize the city and surroundings, that most prominently presented itself was "Ruins."

The work of destruction was most complete in the Northern and Western portions of the city. The Tartar city had not a single house left standing, and most of the wall that separated it from the main city was razed to the ground. So also almost all the Northern part of the city. The Kong-Yun 貢院 literary examination hall and many of the public halls in honor of Confucius were destroyed. Scarcely one of the temples on the hill in the S.W. corner of the city remained, and many other public buildings of the place were entirely destroyed. The principal public buildings left were the Emperor's travelling palace and the offices of the Provincial Governor, treasurer, Taotai 'Ang-fu and a few of the less noted temples. All that was left of Hang-chau was the merest wreck of its former grandeur. As tending to throw a little light on the history of rebel times, I send you some inscriptions which I copied from the walls of a house here to-day.

"Notice to strangers—you who may have the misfortune to come to Hang-chau city,—I can assure you that you will receive a welcome at first, but after two or three weeks you will soon find a change in the victuals, and likewise their behaviour towards you, and like us Europeans will be treated as dogs and fed on rice and salt-cabbage.

(Signed) "W. C. Haywood."

On the other side of the house is an inscription in German which I do not read, signed by F. Newman, and by the side of it an inscription in English as follows. "Hungry and half starved are the Europeans in this city." On still another part of the wall is a poetic effusion, as follows.

"I am unhappy in this place to stay.
I have tried to go thro' the gate, you runaway they say.
The victuals rice and salt cabbage and in grief and woe,
To remain in prison and can not go."

Dec. 1st 1863,

(Signed) "W. C. Haywood,
Brompton, London.

I send these simply because they give an insight into the reality of living among the Tai-ping rebels. It is certainly not a very pleasing picture.

Hang-chau is slowly improving, many of the principal streets are nearly rebuilt but the buildings are not of a superior quality; and the princely private residences have none of them been replaced. Many places that were once palaces lie still partially in ruins, for want of means to repair them.

Yours very truly,

Interior.

Hang-chau, April 6th, 1868.

P. S.—Wu Tsong-toh 總督 Governor General of Kwang-tong and Kwang-si left this place on Monday morning for Pekin via Shanghai. He goes for the purpose of exterminating the Nien-fi.

### JAPAN.

Yokohama papers give details of the attack on Sir Harry Parkes at Kioto. One of the assailants was captured on the spot, —another killed, and three others have since been arrested. The Mikado has expressed the greatest horror at the outrage. The *Japan Times* gives the following sketch of the affair.

"It appears that on the 22nd of March the British Minister left Osaka for Kioto and having been magnificently entertained in the tem-

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ple prepared for his reception, one used only by princes of the blood-royal, set out on the following morning to his audience with His Imperial Majesty Mutsuhito. He had with him his own mounted escort of thirteen men and a guard of H.M. IX Regiment of about sixty. In addition, he was accompanied by some two hundred Japanese who formed his advance and rear guard. At a certain point, where the obstacle of a bridge compelled the men to move in double file and where, moreover, a turn in the street gave a favourable opportunity, a couple of Japanese swordsmen rushed out of a shop and attacked the escort. So totally unprepared were the men for any such assault and so skilled the assailants in the use of their weapons, that eight of the thirteen mounted guard and one of the 19th were disabled before the mischief could be stopped and in less time than is required to describe the incident, one of the desperate *Samurai* had reached Sir Harry Parkes. Here, however, he was fortunately stopped and, wounded by bayonet and sword thrusts and with a pistol bullet in his head, he was taken alive His companion had been killed meanwhile, by Goto Shiojiro, a Japanese noble whose name will be found in the list of Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and who was riding by the side of Sir Harry when the attack was made. He jumped off his horse instantly and rushing forward with drawn sword, engaged this man, who had just wounded another native officer of rank, and quickly dispatched him, severing his head from his body. Almost all the damage to the escort was therefore done by the other man, and a proof is here afforded to us of what one determined and skilled Japanese swordsman can do, and at the same time of the utter helplessness of lancers as an escort.

The English Minister had his audience on the 26th and on the 27th left for Osaka. We must hope everything of the best to result from the higly important fact of our having thus at last stood face to face with the hitherto sacred and inaccessible Mikado of Japan. One good has certainly arisen already from the Ministers' visit and out of the attack on Sir Harry's escort. A proclamation from the Emperor has gone through the length and breadth of the land, making it more than capitally punishable—making it disgraceful to kill, a foreigner. Before execution a *Samurai's* swords will be formally taken from him, his family pronounced degraded, and his name struck out for ever from the roll of men of gentle birth. This will do much, probably as much as can be done by anything but Time, to protect us against the hate of fanatical, mistaken, patriots.

## INDIA TO CHINA.

*(Friend of India.)*

As we have spent Rs. 33,000 on the abandoned expedition of Captains Williams and Luard last cold season, it behoves us to gather up the few fragments of general or scientic interest in their Reports. A line drawn due north from the Gulf of Martaban to the Pak Chang tributary of the Salween, which forms our boundary, marks the course followed by the party. Here are four rivers running north and south among hills—a continuation of the Himalayas—which form their watersheds, the Sitting, Beeling, Yonzaleen and Salween. It would seem that whether we look at land or water, a more difficult country could hardly be selected for a railway. The surveyors talk of gradients of 1 in 17, there is only a most scanty and timid population, labour would have to be imported from Madras, and there is no traffic. Even Sir Richard Temple's facile pen would fail to justify the construction of a line extending for 245 miles from Rangoon to the frontier, beginning it is true at the sea but ending nowhere, unless it be continued through a similarly difficult and foreign country for 1,200 miles more. Suppose the Pak Chang reached, the Salween would have to be ascended through hostile tribes—the only Karens who have rejected all relations with us. Then its Kaima-phyoo tributary must be followed north-west to the Moobyai valley, the Salween must be crossed at the Takaw ferry, Thelonce or some other point north of Karennee, and only then would traffic from China be met with. But we are told that that traffic consists to a large extent of trade shut out from the Bhamau route by the recent disturbances, and we are not even then at the Cambodia river. We have first to pass through two Shan States tributary to the King of Burmah, and are informed that they are in incipient rebellion under the King's rebel son. Of the region beyond the Cambodia, at this point, we are utterly ignorant. Altogether the survey shows that a worse country in every respect could not have been selected for a trade route. It contains only one desirable kind of produce—lime-tone, which there is no means of quarrying or conveying to the coast, and which could not bear the cost of railway transit were every other circumstance favourable. The lime country possesses the drawback of barrenness, which marks the valley between the Yonzaleen and Salween. The Report represents the aspect as desolate in the extreme. "We appear," say the writers, "to have passed from summer to mid-winter. Timber trees, and their beautiful creepers, disappear and give place to scant unhealthy looking jungle, consisting almost entirely of bamboo; and this tree, so green and luxuriant a few miles back, was here (in March) dry and withered, the ground being yellow with its fallen leaves, or black with their ashes wherever the continually occurring jungle fires had passed over the ground."

The Beeling and Yonzaleen valleys, however, are clothed with teak and ironwood of the most splendid description. They seem to revel in magnificent forest scenery. Think of ironwood trees without a branch for the first *eighty* feet from the ground, the stem straight as a arrow. The one argument for a railway advanced by the surveyors is, that it would utilise this timber, which from its hardness effectually resists the attacks of white ants and other insects, and might be procured for any scantling. The population is only 20 to the square mile and less than one-half per cent. of the land is under cultivation. The eye is caught by extensive clearings which would break a forest conservator's heart, but it is soon discovered the old ground is abandoned for new jungle the moment the fertility of the former diminishes. The Karens raise only sufficient rice, and that of a poor quality, for themselves. They grow tobacco enough to comfort them, and cotton of the worst staple to supply their scanty clothing. A few cultivate the betel-nut for export in localities watered by natural means. The Karens here seem to be the victims of an unprogressive cowardice, the result of centuries of oppression. The villages are hidden in dense jungle, and are approached by the most circuitous paths. Here is a picture—

"Men will say you cannot go in a certain direction, rather than take you near their houses. It was not unfrequent to spend much labour in cutting a line through jungle, and to find afterwards a path which was perfectly well known, and would have saved all the trouble. As a village is approached there is a general flight of the inhabitants; and on entering it, the only living things are, usually, a few cocks and hens, a pig or two, and perhaps a child who has been forgotten in the hurry of departure. Of the paths which pass near the burial-ground, the inhabitants are even more careful, as, to betray the resting-place of the dead is among these people considered a heinous crime."

These are British subjects whom the officials and missionaries evidently leave to themselves. The Beeling valley is not so bad as this, and may yet come into importance as the line by which Moulmain will be connected by land with Rangoon and so share in the trade with China hereafter. The chief town, Kykete, has 5,300 inhabitants, among whom are a colony of Bengalees trading in cloth. Through this town the Shans pass every year on their way to Moulmain. Yeoun is equally busy and populous. In the Beeling valley every village is a mango grove, and every clearing produces, spontaneously, fine pasture. All that is wanted is a road parallel to the river.

## LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

*From 1st June, 1867 to 22nd April, 1868.*

| | S'ton & M'alles. |
|---|---|
| Adamson, W. R., and Co. | 1,268 |
| Barnet, Geo, and Co. | 1,234 |
| Birley, Worthington and Co. | 343 |
| Borneo Company, (Limited) | ... |
| Bourjau, Hubener and Co. | 351 |
| Bovet, Brothers and Co. | 669 |
| Bower, Hanbury, and Co. | 4,073 |
| Bradwell, Bloor and Co. | ... |
| Brand, Monro and Co. | 3,236 |
| Carter and Co. | 2,186 |
| Chapman, King and Co. | 418 |
| Coutts and Co. | 43 |
| Cumine and Co. | 483 |
| Dow and Co. | 670 |
| Gamwell, F. R. | 865 |
| Gibb, Livingston and Co. | 1,330 |
| Gilman and Co. | 1,611 |
| Glover and Co. | 63 |
| Gutschow and Co. | 329 |
| Heard, Augustine, and Co. | 581 |
| Hogg, Brothers, | 1,165 |
| Holdsworth, E. | 10 |
| Holliday, Wise and Co. | 101 |
| Jardine, Matheson and Co. | 2,009 |
| Jarvie, John, and Co. | 653 |
| Meynard and Co. | 123 |
| Milsom and Tod, | 1,307 |
| Nachtrieb, A., and Co. | 35 |
| Olyphant and Co. | ... |
| Overweg and Co. | 751 |
| Petrocochino and Co. | 497 |
| Pustau, Wm. and Co. | 748 |
| Primrose and Co. | 900 |
| Reiss and Co. | 641 |
| Reme and Co. | 83 |
| Rothwell, Love and Co. | 10 |
| Russell and Co. | 1,723 |
| Sassoon, David, Sons and Co. | 1,075 |
| Scheibler Matthai and Co. | 1,286 |
| Shaw, Brothers and Co. | 674 |
| Siemssen and Co. | 474 |
| Skeggs and Co. | 1,695 |
| Smith, J. M., and Co. | 89 |
| Textor and Co. | 1,840 |
| Theric and Co. | 70 |
| Thorne, Brothers and Co. | 371 |
| Trautmann and Co. | 160 |
| Turner and Co. | 145 |
| Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co. | 449 |
| White, F. G. | 112 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,393 |
| Total Bales | 53,030 |


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FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES
(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken.—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

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31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

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196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
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31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.


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# SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

## ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Ship's Name. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Sailed | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 15 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | April 14 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 15 | Dragon | Br str | 472 | Gibbon | Tientsin & Chefoo | ... 11 | do | Borntraeger and Co |
| ... 15 | Anna Maria | Br bg | 271 | Ritchie | Taiwan | ... 4 | do | J. S. Baron |
| ... 15 | Cadiz | Br str | 481 | Edmonds | Yokohama | ... — | do | P. & O. Co |
| ... 15 | Suwo-Nada | Am str | 1802 | Jayne | Hongkong | ... 11 | do | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... 16 | Costa Rica | Am str | 1917 | Furbur | Yokohama | ... 9 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 16 | Stag | Br bnq | 258 | Martin | Keelung | ... 8 | Coals | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 16 | Manchau | Am str | 803 | Clark | Tientsin & Chefoo | ... 12 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 17 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | ... 16 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 17 | Hirado | Br str | 1200 | McQueen | Hankow & Ports | ... 15 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 17 | Scorpion | H.I.M.G.B. | 200 | Panon-du-Hazier | Hongkong | ... 9 | | |
| ... 18 | Forfait | H.I.M.S. | ..... | Le Saulnier de la | Cour] Chefoo | ... 14 | | |
| ... 18 | Filipino | Br str | 367 | Ferries | Nagasaki | ... 15 | General | Glover and Co |
| ... 18 | Talee | N.Ger.bnq | 342 | Thomson | Newchwang | ... 10 | Beancakes | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| ... 18 | Anne Porter | Br bg | 238 | Irving | Keelung | ... 8 | Coals | Glover and Co |
| ... 18 | Nipon | N.Ger.bnq | 472 | Asverus | Newchwang | ... 10 | Beancakes | Siemssen and Co |
| ... 18 | Rona | Br str | 784 | Hutchison | Hankow | ... 1 | General | Glover and Co |
| ... 19 | Szechuen | Am str | 554 | Bisbee | Tientsin | ... 14 | Ice, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 19 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | ... 18 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 19 | Phase | Fr str | 711 | Hinstin | Yokohama | ... — | do | Messageries Imperiales |
| ... 19 | Yeung-tze-fei | Br str | 315 | Drage | Tientsin | ... 14 | do | Trautmann and Co |
| ... 20 | Wenzel | H.M.G.B. | ..... | Richard | Ningpo | ... 19 | | |
| ... 20 | Tahwah | Am str | 245 | Andrews | Hankow | ... 17 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 21 | Douglas | Br str | 615 | Pitman | Hongkong | ... 17 | Mails, &c. | P. & O. Co |
| ... 21 | Confucius | Chi str | 265 | Massellus | Sha Tow | ... 18 | | Chinese Government |
| ... 21 | Moyune | Am str | 700 | Johnson | Hankow | ... 19 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 21 | Alice Thompson | Br bnq | 308 | Sclavo | Swatow | ... 6 | Sundries | Frazar and Co |
| ... 21 | China | N.-Ger.str | 648 | Müller | Swatow | ... 19 | General | Siemssen and Co |
| ... 22 | Fe-loong | Br str | 260 | Pritchard | Nagasaki | ... — | do | T. Kroes and Co |
| ... 23 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | ... 22 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 23 | Pluto | Chi str | 170 | Pike | Loo-kong | ... 22 | | Chinese Government |
| ... 23 | Warrior | Am str | 2024 | Patterson | Hongkong | ... 18 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 23 | Oberon | N.Ger.bnq | 300 | Schmidt | Swatow | ... 9 | Coals | Siemssen and Co |
| ... 23 | Forward Ho | Br sh | 942 | Hossack | Liverpool | Dec. 24 | do | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 23 | Dilkhoosh | Br sh | | | London | Mar. 15 | do | |
| ... 23 | Hugo & Otto | N.Ger.bnq | | | | | | |

## DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

| Date. | Ship's Name. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Dispatched by. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 14 | Ettrick | Br bnq | 309 | Clifford | Amoy | General | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| ... 15 | Shunse | Am str | 561 | Friend | Tientsin v. Chefoo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 15 | Fusi-Yama | Br str | 1200 | Hardie | Hankow & Ports | Original | Russell and Co |
| ... 15 | Runnymede | Br bg | 181 | Brymners | Tientsin | do | Telge, Nölting and Co |
| ... 15 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 15 | Nanzing | Br str | 419 | Tulloh | Tientsin v. Chefoo | do | Trautmann and Co |
| ... 15 | Phœnix | Br sh | 906 | Cullen | Puget Sound | Ballast | Frazar and Co |
| ... 16 | Tun-sin | Br str | 610 | Howlett | Hankow & Ports | General | Glover and Co |
| ... 16 | Cadiz | Br str | 481 | Edmonds | Hongkong | Silk, etc. | P. & O. Co |
| ... 16 | Maitland | Br sh | 798 | Coulson | Foochow | Ballast | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ... 17 | Kiang-loong | Am str | 945 | West | Hankow & Ports | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 17 | Kadosh | Am bnq | 653 | Deshon | Hongkong | Ballast | Frazar and Co |
| ... 17 | Stella | Br bnq | 265 | Day | Swatow | Cotton etc. | J. Marshall and Co |
| ... 17 | Costa Rica | Am str | 1917 | Furbur | Nagasaki, &c. | Tea, &c. | Russell and Co |
| ... 17 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 17 | Island Queen | Br str | 130 | McFarlane | Foochow | General | Borntraeger and Co |
| ... 18 | Dragon | Br str | 472 | Gibbon | Chefoo & Tientsin | Opium, etc. | Borntraeger and Co |
| ... 18 | Suwo Nada | Am str | 1802 | Jayne | Hongkong | General | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... 18 | Isle of France | Br bnq | 312 | Sinclair | Chefoo | do | Frazar and Co |
| ... 18 | Osaka | Br str | 417 | Burdis | Nagasaki | do | T. Kroes and Co |
| ... 18 | Fenella | Chi str | 220 | Sang-ging | | | |
| ... 19 | Fire Queen | Am str | 1133 | Gray | Hankow & Ports | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 19 | Manchu | Am str | 803 | Clark | Tientsin & Chefoo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 19 | Tavistock | Br sh | 532 | Tate | London | Tea etc. | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 20 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 22 | Benares | Br str | 966 | McCulloch | N'saki & Y'hama | General | P. & O. Co |
| ... 22 | Dupleix | Fr str | 871 | Noel | Hongkong | Silk, etc. | Messageries Imperiales |
| ... 22 | Minca | Br str | 306 | Shaw | Yokohama | General | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 22 | Plymouth Rock | Am str | 2397 | Simmons | Hankow & Ports | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 22 | Szechuen | Am str | 553 | Bisbee | Tientsin v. Chefoo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 22 | Yueng-tze-fei | Br str | 315 | Drage | Chefoo & Tientsin | do | Trautmann and Co |
| ... 22 | Wenzel | H.M. G.B. | ..... | Richard | Singapore | | |
| ... 22 | L'Aspic | H.I.M.G.B. | ..... | Mercret | | | |
| ... 23 | Filipino | Br str | 316 | Stevens | Nagasaki & Hiogo | General | Glover and Co |
| ... 23 | Rona | Br str | 784 | Hutchison | Hankow & Ports | do | Glover and Co |
| ... 23 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 23 | Sarah March | Br sh | 524 | Morton | Swatow | Ballast | Russell and Co |
| ... 23 | Tynedale | Br bnq | 583 | Steele | Newchwang | Opium, etc. | Bourjau, Hübener and Co |

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| No.&Sec. | Ship's Name | Commander | Flag & Rig | Tonnage | Date of Arrival | Where from | Consignees or Agents | Destination | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 p | Agamemnon | Middle | Br str | | Apr 14 | Hongkong | Butterfield & Swire | | |
| H Q | China | Müller | N-Ge. str | 648 | Apr 21 | Swatow | Siemssen and Co | | |
| 6 p | Confucius | Marsellus | Chi str | 265 | Apr 21 | Sha Tow | Chinese Government | | |
| P & O M | Douglas | Pitman | Br str | 615 | Apr 21 | Hongkong | P. & O. Co | H'kong with Mails | 25th instant |
| 6 s | Express | Mooney | Br str | 290 | Feb 13 | Ningpo | Russell and Co | | |
| O D | Feeyuen | Pitman | Am str | 230 | Nov 24 | Foochow | J. M. Nixon, Jr. | | |
| G W | Fe-loong | Pritchard | Br str | 260 | Apr 22 | Nagasaki | T. Kroes and Co | Hiogo v. Nagasaki | 26th instant |
| S S N W | Hirado | McQueen | Br str | 1200 | Apr 17 | Hankow & Ports | Russell and Co | | |
| 7 s | Hong-quo | | Am str | | | | | | |
| S S N W | Moyune | Johnson | Am str | 700 | Apr 21 | Hankow | Russell and Co | Hankow & Ports | To-day |
| 6 p | Paou Shun | Becker | Chi str | 250 | Mar 31 | Cruise | Chinese Government | | |
| O W | Phase | Hinstin | Fr str | 711 | Apr 19 | Yokohama | Messageries Imperiales | | |
| 6 p | Pluto | Pike | Chi str | 170 | Apr 23 | Loo-kong | Chinese Government | | |
| 8 s | Tahwah | Andrews | Am str | 275 | Apr 20 | Hankow | Russell and Co | | |
| H W | Tatung | Cook | Am str | 107 | Oct 13 | Hankow | H. Fogg and Co | | Laid up |
| D W | Ta-Yung | | Br str | 124 | Apr 4 | Woosung | Russell and Co | | |
| 8 s | Tsatlee | Blatchely | Am str | | Apr 3 | Kinkiang | Russell and Co | | |
| 2 p | United Service | Stocks | Br str | 650 | Mar 30 | Chefoo | Glover and Co | Chefoo, Tientsin &c | To-day |
| D W | Warrior | Patterson | Am str | 2024 | Apr 23 | Hongkong | Russell and Co | | |
| 7 p | Whufoo Pau | George | Chi str | 180 | Apr 11 | Foochow | Chinese Government | | |
| 1 s | Williamette | McLeod | Chi str | 176 | Mar 22 | Hankow | Chinese Government | | |
| | 12 Steamers | | | | | | | | |


THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

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MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

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PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.

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They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c.
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30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867

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The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;
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*ABERDEEN*,
Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—
Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup, Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspbery Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

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Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

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Caution.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood & Sons'" name.

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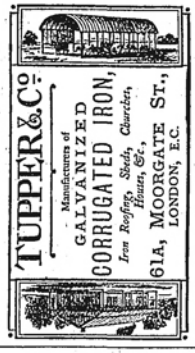
17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.




January 16th 1868.

16ja-69 1722

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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Caution Against Fraud.

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ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

*TO BE HAD ONLY OF*

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.


## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| No.&Sec. | Ship's Name | Commander | Flag & Rig | Tonnage | Date of Arrival | Where from | Consignees or Agents | Destination | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 s | Aleyone | Brown | Br baq | 371 | Dec 27 | Keelung | Forbes and Co | | |
| 1 s | Alice Thompson | Selavo | Br baq | 308 | Apr 21 | Swatow | Frazar and Co | | |
| 2 s | Alma | Martin | N-Ger.bk | 306 | Apr 10 | Swatow | Wm. Pustau and Co | Newchwang | Early |
| 1 s | Anna Maria | Ritchie | Br bg | 271 | Apr 15 | Taiwan | J. S. Baron | Amoy | Immediately |
| 1 s | Anne Porter | Irving | Br bg | 238 | Apr 18 | Keelung | Glover and Co | | |
| 3 c | Argonaut | Nicolson | Br sh | 1072 | Apr 12 | London | Jardine, Matheson and Co | | |
| O D | Argus | Wright | Br sch | 161 | Apr 8 | Nagasaki | Glover and Co | | |
| 1 s | Catharina | Molsen | N-Ger.bk | 340 | Apr 7 | Sydney | Glover and Co | Nagasaki | Cld. 23rd inst |
| 2 s | Deux Frères | Gillard | Fr baq | 376 | Apr 10 | Swatow | J. S. Baron | Newchwang | 25th instant |
| | Dilkhoosh | | Br sh | | Apr 23 | London | | | |
| 7 c | Emily Flinn | Pencil | Br sh | 1009 | Mar 30 | Cardiff | Master | | |
| 9 s | Fontenaye | Crook | Br sh | 634 | Apr 13 | Foochow | Borneo Company Limited | Hongkong | Cld. 23rd inst |
| 3 s | Forward Ho | Hossack | Br sh | 942 | Apr 23 | Liverpool | Gibb, Livingston and Co | | |
| 1 s | Glenshee | Dyson | Br baq | 319 | Apr 14 | Keelung | J. S. Baron | | |
| | Hugo & Otto | | N-Ger.bk | | Apr 23 | | | | |
| 3 c | James Wishart | Buchanan | Br sh | 862 | Apr 2 | New York | Frazar and Co | | |
| 7 c | Jennie Bertaux | Harrison | Br baq | 598 | Apr 9 | Newcastle, N.S.W. | Augustine Heard and Co | | |
| 7 s | Marcellus | White | Br baq | 275 | Apr 13 | Newcastle, N.S.W. | Chapman, King and Co | | |
| 1 c | Mountain Ash | Aitchison | Br baq | 437 | Dec 24 | Amoy | Textor and Co | | |
| 2 c | Napoleon III | McMillan | Br sh | 780 | Apr 6 | Sydney | Frazar and Co | | |
| O W | Niagara | Meridi | Fr baq | 743 | Apr 11 | Sydney | Frazar and Co | | |
| 1 s | Nipon | Asverus | N-Ger.bk | 472 | Apr 18 | Newchwang | Siemssen and Co | | |
| 1 c | Oberon | Schmidt | N-Ger.bk | 300 | Apr 23 | Swatow | Siemssen and Co | | |
| 6 s | Pekin | Seymour | Am baq | 595 | Apr 10 | San Francisco | Olyphant and Co | Hongkong | Early |
| D W | Spray | Stopher | Br sch | 225 | Oct 19 | | Wm. Pustau and Co | | |
| 1 c | St Mary | Young | Siam baq | 411 | Apr 2 | Bangkok | Siemssen and Co | | |
| G L W | Stag | Martin | Br baq | 258 | Apr 16 | Keelung | Gibb, Livingston and Co | | |
| 1 p | Taitsing | Nutsford | Br sh | 815 | Apr 9 | Foochow | Wheelock and Meller | Foochow | Immediately |
| Wusung | Talee | Thomson | N-Ger.bk | 342 | Apr 18 | Newchwang | Wm. Pustau and Co | | |
| | 29 Vessels | | | | | | | | |
| O D | Hero | Seven | Lightship | | Apr 9 | Langshan Cross. | | | |

## RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

| No.&Sec | Name. | Commander. | Flag. | Tonnage. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Receiving Ships.** | | | | |
| 3 s | Ariel | J. McKenzie | British ship | 596 | P. F. Cama and Co |
| 4 s | Berwick Walls | Patridge | British ship | 685 | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| 3 s | Emily Jane | E. J. Des Landes | British ship | 490 | E. D. Sassoon and Co |
| 4 s | Water Witch | Lewes | British barque | 297 | Captain Lewes, on board |
| 3 s | Wellington | Bennett | British barque | 412 | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| | **Hulks.** | | | | |
| O L L | Euxine | Annatoyn | British barque | 398 | Powder Magazine |
| 3 s | Frederick VII | Mahon | British barque | 350 | Imperial Customs |
| 6 p | Kingsan | Brown | American ship | 570 | Captain Patridge |
| O L L | Ngaphi | Crond | British barque | 545 | Harbor Master |
| 5 p | Nimrod | Vincent | British barque | 262 | H. I. M.'s Customs |

## TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

| No.&Sec | Name. | Commander. | Flag. | Tonnage. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bunker Hill | Murray | American steamer | 63 | Primrose and Co |
| | Fokelin | Morris | British steamer | 70 | Captain Patridge |
| | Maggie Lauder | Ryder | British steamer | 130 | Mackenzie and Co |
| | Samson | McCaslin | British steamer | 80 | Frazar and Co |
| | Titan | Loberge | British steamer | 90 | Gibb, Livingston and Co |

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| No.&Sec | Name. | No. of G. B. | Commander. | Flag & Rig. | Guns. | H. P. | Men. | Date of Arrival. | Where from |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B N Y | Acorn | ..... | Roe, Surgeon | H. M. S. | ..... | ..... | ..... | | Hospital Ship |
| 4 s | Basilisk | ..... | Hewett, v.c. | H. M. Corvette | 6 | 400 | 175 | Mar 13 | Hongkong |
| 4 p | Opossum | ..... | Stoke | H. M. G. B. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Apr 5 | Foochow |
| O D | Slaney | ..... | Elwyn | H. M. G. B. | 1 | 80 | 50 | Apr 3 | Cruise |
| 3 p | Deroulede | ..... | Richy | H. I. M. G. B. | 2 | 90 | 40 | Oct 16 | Nagasaki |
| 2 c | Forfait | ..... | Le Saulnier de la Cour | H. I. M. S. | 8 | 260 | 150 | Apr 18 | Chefoo |
| 2 s | Scorpion | ..... | Panon-du-Hazier | H. I. M. G. B. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Apr 17 | Hongkong |

### DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

*Section :—*

1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

*Section :—*

6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus:—

S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre; P., Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

### WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D —Muirhead's Dock... .... ... ... ... ... ... ... O. U. L. p
S S N W —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ... 2 s
G W —Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf... ... ... ... ... 2 s
K W —Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ... ... ... ... ... 2 s
P & O M —P. & O. Company's Moorings ... ... ... ... ... 3 s
P & O W —P. & O. Company's Wharf ... ... ... ... ... ... 2 p
S S N W, H—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque. 5 s
A H W —Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ... ... 5 s
N B J —Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty ... ... ... ... ... ... 7 p
O D —Old Dock ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 6 s
H W —Hunt's Wharf... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7 s
O W —Olyphant's Wharf ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7 s
T W —Trautmann's Wharf ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7 s
H Q —Hong Que Wharf ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7 s
F W —Farnham's Wharf ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7 s
D W —Dent's Wharf ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 8 s
G L W —Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ... ... ... ... 9 s
B N Y —British Naval Yard ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 9 p
S S N D —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p

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